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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

American Navy Fight Sails On

Germany Nears Investigation

Signor Grandi Likes America

Jugoslavia - Argentina Elect

Mexico Gets Military Shake-Up

Panama Canal Tied Up by Rain

PRESIDENT HOOVER is vindicated, but the "big navy" is not yet sunk. Chairman John Hays Hammond and his committee find unanimously that the statement of Mr. Gardiner of the Navy League "contains many inaccuracies, false assertions and erroneous conclusions." Mr. Gardiner's assumption as to the President's attitude is found to be wholly unwarranted. It develops that the Administration's motive in having the Navy League's charges officially investigated was to stop unfair methods of influencing Congress and public opinion. Chairman Hale and Chairman Britten of the Senate and House Naval Committees announce that they will seek to prevent reduction in the naval budget. President Hoover's plea for support of his economy plan will have to be made, apparently, to individual congressmen and to their constituents. The squabble serves a very useful purpose—the public knows ten times as much about naval matters as it did before.

¶ German-French parleys near the point where Germany will ask the World Bank for a consultative committee under the Young plan. The committee is to investigate Germany's ability to pay. Germany wishes the investigation to take in the whole sweep of her debts; France wants it limited to reparations, keeping away from frozen short-term credits. Echo de Paris says Germany considers herself totally insolvent and will claim a suppression of reparations and a moratorium on all other debts—in other words, that the investigation into the capacity to pay will discover the intention not to.

¶ Signor Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, will doubtless be taken to its heart by the United States. He is a great admirer of Americans, has learned to speak and read English well, and will educate his young son in an American college. Signora Grandi shares his enthusiasm for high speed in an automobile. But there is a trait beyond all these which shows that Signor Grandi's pretended fondness for things American is no affectation. He is a bear when it comes to ham and eggs.

¶ Jugoslavia and Argentina hold national elections. In the former there was but one ticket in the field for Parliament. The Government declares the election a triumph for Jugoslav unity, while the Opposition maintains that they refrained from voting. No immediate figures were given out. In Argentina claims are made for and against the election of General Justo as President. Every ballot must be scanned officially in the presence of a large election board. The Argentinos are a patient people—in 10 days they'll know who's who.

¶ General Calles, Mexican Secretary of War, has a vigorous plan for improving the national defense. He will raise the standard of military aviation, reduce and reorganize the infantry, cavalry and artillery. His authority extending to the Mexican Navy, he plans also to give that the treatment he believes efficiency recommends. He may abandon the navy.

¶ The Panama Canal closes temporarily on account of excessive rain. The Chagres River carries the heaviest floods of 10 years into Gatun Lake. Anybody ever caught in a tropical downpour can understand. Tropical rain is the wettest water in the world.

¶ The Swiss War Department convenes a chemical warfare conference at Geneva. Industrial, scientific and military experts discuss measures that should be taken to protect civilians in time of war. About 40 lethal gases are listed among military chemicals. If the conference can render gas harmless for civilians, the League of Nations may be inspired to render it harmless for soldiers.

¶ The reconditioned Leviathan of the United States Lines sails for England with 550 passengers, 6500 sacks of mail and 1200 tons of fast freight. The record-breaking cargo is mostly expensive articles of American manufacture. The British tariff wall will rise around warehouses overflowing with the things that carry the tidiest tax.

¶ The American State Department will have its say—by telephone. Secretary Stimson has 10 extensions added to the transatlantic phone in his office, so that his advisers and technical experts can listen in while he chats diplomatically with London or Paris or Rome or Berlin. The cable is too slow for many matters nowadays. And the tones as well as the terms count over the very long distance. The voice with a smile helps keep peace in the family—the family of nations.

Red Rays Develop Tulip in Darkness

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

A BEAUTIFUL tulip with sturdy green leaves and fine red petals has been grown here in complete darkness by means of daily irradiation with invisible infra-red rays.

This phenomenon was described by Dr. W. Beaumont, ray therapy expert, to members of the Society of Arts.

Dictatorships Laid to Loads On Parliaments

Regionalism and Work of Experts Proposed as Relief Methods

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The partial dictatorship exercised in Germany, and even the momentary resort of the British Government to orders-in-council—the elections were fought on the issue of giving a free hand to the Cabinet—have provoked much discussion of the prevalence of dictatorships in Europe.

Count Sforza, who is well known in the United States as an uncompromising opponent of Fascism, attributes in his latest work the recent sympathy in Europe for the dictatorial régime to three or four causes. First, as a result of the war habit autocracies sought their revenge on democracies; second, fear of Russian Bolshevism provided an excuse for fighting against liberal movements; third, a recrudescence of the anti-Semite sentiment armed dictators.

Much more important, in my opinion, is the inability of Parliaments to grapple effectively with the overwhelming problems which took on new or more acute forms after the World War. It is certain that even in countries like France and England Parliament is not regarded with the affection and respect of other days. Count Sforza says it is wrong to identify parliamentary institutions with democracy, and he admits that we are faced with the problem of how to rationalize parliaments.

Parliaments Overloaded

Parliaments have too much to do in most European countries which have not fallen under some sort of dictatorship. It is not that the representatives of the people are incompetent, but rather that a large single body cannot possibly agree rapidly on all the complicated and multiple measures of modern government.

The remedy, however, is not greater centralization as under a dictatorship, but a decentralization which would result in the decongestioning of Parliament.

His suggestion, which is well worth considering, is that many matters such as agriculture, mines, public works, should be left to local assemblies, and the Chamber should confine its attention to general and supreme legislation. The Chamber should be left free to fulfill its function of controlling foreign, military, and imperial affairs, and presumably under this system would be master of all truly national measures. In short, Count Sforza's remedy is in regionalism.

The attempt has been made in some countries to proceed on different lines—namely, to let all preliminary work be done by committees on which specialists sit. But these specialists are still Parliamentarians and are governed by political views. Sometimes, as in France, they may be opposed to the government, and thus add a fresh complication. They make it more difficult for the government to govern, and they do not prevent long parliamentary discussions.

There have been, in various countries, proposals for the appointment of experts. But again the expert is usually dominated by the politicians, and if he were not, he is inclined to take, as an expert, a narrow technical view.

Larger Governmental Units

Once more, there is an altogether different tendency to construct larger and larger governmental units instead of regionalizing the task of government. Mr. H. G. Wells would have a World Government. Even a politician like M. Aristide Briand would have some variety of European government.

There is much to be said for all these theses. The parliamentary machine does, indeed, seem to be inadequate to deal with many of the post-war problems, but whether the proper course is to delegate part of its job to regional bodies, or to special committees, or to experts; or whether, on the contrary, it would be better to leave much more unfettered responsibility in the hands of ministers, who would thus be, to a certain extent, dictators; or whether, once more, government should be attempted on a much greater and perhaps on a world scale.

What is certain is that there exists today, in the changed conditions of affairs, a parliamentary problem and a problem of government.

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JUGOSLAV UNITY SEEN BY REGIME IN VOTE RESULT

Contrary Opinion Held by Opposition—Good Order Prevailed

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia, Nov. 9—The Government hails the results of the parliamentary elections which have now been completed as a thorough vindication of the absolutist régime. The Opposition claims exactly the opposite.

The Prime Minister's paper carries a headline across the front page, announcing the "magnificent triumph of the idea of Jugoslav unity."

Official reports picture the masses streaming exultantly to the polls, and the official press bureau says a larger percentage of the voters went to the polls yesterday in many places than at the preceding parliamentary elections before the introduction of the present special régime.

The masses vied with one another, the bureau declares, to record their emphatic approval of the present Government which suspended the old parliamentary forms and abolished parties and regional organizations for the sake of a unified and harmonious Jugoslavia.

The Government announces complete failure of the campaign which the old party leaders carried on to induce the masses to boycott the elections and asserts that the people have deserted their former political chiefs.

Régime spokesmen declare the discipline of the former regional and racial parties has been destroyed and that hundreds of their leading members have flocked into the Government camp seeking places on the Premier's ticket, showing allegedly that the nation enthusiastically indorses present Government methods and ideals.

Naturally, it is not easy to verify these opinions. No paper is permitted to publish anything but official data. No village or city official is permitted to give out information. Central administrative bodies are the exclusive source of news.

It is significant, however, that in Zagreb, chief city of Croatia, the voting was light, some polling places nearly empty all day long, and no enthusiasm noted anywhere.

The Government only claims 40 per cent voted here. Many believe abstinence is much greater in villages. The old party chiefs leading the boycott movement declare themselves satisfied with the results and assert that a vast majority of the Croats refused to vote. The Government has not yet given out detailed figures for most places.

Complete order prevailed and the only unusual pre-election incident was boisterous anti-régime manifestations by Belgrade students, causing temporary closing of the university.

Better Housing Found Greatest Benefit to Man

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—If American cities would make vigorous efforts to clear out slums and erect decent living quarters for that part of their population still housed in archaic tenements, the social and business benefits would be almost beyond estimation, according to the annual report of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, under whose auspices extensive studies were made during the past year on the housing problem.

The largest sum ever expended by the fund in any one year—$2,500,000—went into its past year's activities, the report stated. Most of this expenditure was taken from capital, as dictated by the desire of the founder that principal as well as income be used whenever opportunity justifies. Improvement of the Negro race is an important activity of the fund, and during the year fellowships were granted to 165 Negro teachers and students for advanced work, while the fund has helped to build more than 5000 Negro schools in the South.

The fund also reported efforts to improve public administration and to regularize employment.

MEXICO FORESEES NAVYLESS NATION

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9 (AP)—Mexico may abandon her navy under an efficiency program soon to be put into effect by Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, Secretary of War.

Preliminary reports on the program, which will be announced in January, were made today and they indicated General Calles is dissatisfied with the naval and aviation units of the national defense system.

The present navy consists of a half dozen cruisers and some old-fashioned gunboats, purchased at different times from various nations.

The aviation unit has come in for much criticism lately because of numerous accidents. Some reductions and reorganization of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery units likewise are expected in the interest of economy and efficiency.

CALENDAR CHANGE DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Though conceding that there is no religious objection to "rationalizing" the calendar, the Greek Orthodox Church considers that this can only be done as the result of general ecumenical council of the Christian churches agreeing to change the canon law relating to Easter, it was unanimously decided at an episcopal conference here in October.

Agreement on Silver Sales Urged on Nations of World

Currency Backed by White Metal Believed by International Commerce Chamber Experts Best in Event of a Scarcity of Gold

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—An international silver selling agreement, primarily between United States producers and the Government of India, is recommended in a report by the Committee of Experts of the International Chamber of Commerce made public here today by Mr. Silas H. Strawn, chairman of the chamber's American committee.

The commitee based its report on the belief expressed unanimously by 11 members that there is no immediate likelihood of any country accepting bimetallism, nor of an international parley on silver, such as had been recommended by the international chamber at its meeting in this city.

The committee does, however, declare that if in the future a world shortage of gold should appear likely, or if any nation should find itself unable to get enough, the situation could be alleviated by a larger use of silver to back notes of low denomination.

The committee mentions the world importance of rehabilitating silver, particularly since it would increase the purchasing power of China. By a coincidence almost simultaneously with the committee's report, bar silver reached a new high on the steady climb that has accompanied the rise of various commodities in the stock market. Bar silver was quoted recently at 34¾ cents, as against as low as 27 cents in the depths of the depression. The rising price has added hundreds of millions of dollars to the purchasing power of the Orient, where currency is on a silver basis, and is viewed as one of the most hopeful signs among the many recent indications of business revival.

The committee experts believe

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STIMSON TALKS WITH ROUMANIA BY TELEPHONE

Prince Ghyka in Bucharest Says It Marks New Era in Long Friendship

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov: 9 — Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, today initiated transatlantic telephone service between the United States and Roumania, welcoming it as a means of expressing "in a more personal and intimate manner the sentiments of friendship" between the two countries.

At the Roumanian end of the wire was Prince Demetre Ghyka, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who carried on a conversation in English. The call connected greater distances than have ever been covered in a call to eastern Europe, and, Mr. Stimson said, was the clearest transoceanic call he had ever heard. The "good morning" which initiated the conversation was answered with "good afternoon" from Roumania.

"What makes me particularly happy to be the first to talk from Bucharest to Washington is that I am quite convinced that the relations between our two countries will always be such that this new line will never carry but words of friendship and peace," Prince Ghyka told Mr. Stimson. He paid special tribute to Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

Mr. Stimson replied that he sincerely hoped that "our conversation today will mark a new era of ever-increasing and fruitful collaboration between our two peoples, and that close contact which this new means of communication is establishing among the statesmen of the world will advance the cause of peace and contribute to the well-being of all nations."

Today's conversations also initiated a special telephone conference equipment just installed in the office of the Secretary of State. The new apparatus makes it possible for several members of the Secretary's staff to hear what is being said by the party speaking from a distant point. As many as 10 people can be in a conversation without impairing transmission.

Listening in with headsets while Mr. Stimson talked with Prince Ghyka and with Mr. Charles S. Wilson, American Minister to Roumania, were Mr. William R. Castle, Undersecretary of State; Mr. Wallace Murray, chief of the division of Near Eastern affairs, Department of State; Mr. F. C. Nano, Roumanian Chargé d'Affaires; Mr. George Boncesco, financial counselor with the Roumanian Legation; Dr. Andrei Popovici, first secretary of the Roumanian Legation; Mr. T. G. Miller, first president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Mr. J. W. Adams, division manager of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Mr. Lloyd B. Wilson, president of the Chesapeake & Ohio Telephone Company and Mr. Arthur Page, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

Mayor Would Use 1931 Rates in 1932

Promulgation of the 1931 automobile insurance rates for 1932 was urged by Mayor James M. Curley in a personal message sent today to each member of the legislature.

Mr. Curley further advocated the adoption of several bills drawn up by representatives of towns and cities calling for the elimination of so-called "guest" claims, establishment of a 30-day limit for the filing of claims with insurance companies, formation of a rating and investigation bureau, and consideration of congestion as a primary factor in the fixing of rates for specific localities.

Strong opposition was expressed by Mr. Curley to the proposed deductible insurance plan under which motorists would pay the second $100 in all damage claims.

Under the deductible plan, the poor driver is deprived of his license if he cannot pay $100 out of his own pocket and the injured person loses $100 due him unless he goes to the expense of a court trial and endures a long wait. The deductible policy is unfair to both the small car owner and the pedestrian, the Mayor said.

MOSCOW PARADE PAINTS GLORIES OF BOLSHEVISM

Japan and United States Ridiculed in Displays Carried on Floats

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 9—Floats depicting Japan as a ravenous monster devouring Manchuria or attacking prostrate China, with the League of Nations looking on as helpless spectator, were features of a giant parade of 1,000,000 persons in honor of the fourteenth anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution held here Saturday.

The United States did not escape the satire of the paraders, one float showing a caricature of "Uncle Sam," dismayed by the failure of 2742 banks, while another represented the steel industry of America closing factories and cutting wages.

Despite the heavy fog which caused an hour's postponement of the morning military review and prevented the usual airplane flights, the parade was considerably longer and more impressive than usual, lasting 2½ hours.

Mr. Joseph Stalin, Mr. M. V. Molotoff, president of the People's Commissars, and other Soviet leaders watched from the top of the Lenin memorial, while the War Commissar, Mr. K. E. Voroshiloff, and other military leaders reviewed marching troops.

The parade included a prolonged exhibition of the motorized branches of the military service, armored cars, tanks and trucks, many of which were the products of Soviet factories built or enlarged under the Five-Year Plan. There was also large representation of armed workers and young Communists who marched without uniforms but in good order, showing the results of voluntary military training courses now instituted in Soviet factories and institutions.

TEXTILE STRIKE AT LAWRENCE SEEMS BROKEN

Thousands of Workers Reenter Mills—Six Arrests Made by Police

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 9 (AP)—A strike of 23,000 textile workers of Greater Lawrence against a 10 per cent wage cut today appeared to have been broken as thousands of workers entered the mills prepared to work.

Heavy picket lines which had been maintained with diligence when the occasion demanded since the strike began six weeks ago, today consisted of only small groups which mounted police kept far from mill entrances.

Hundreds of returning workers were sent home again by mill officials because of the lack of work, a result of the interruption of the process of production by the strike. They will be employed as soon as the various departments again begin to function, officials said.

Six arrests were made as police kept streets near the mill entrances clear of crowds and traffic. Two of those arrested were college students and four of the group were alleged representatives of Communist or Socialist organizations.

Walter Lamont, agent of the Wood mill, an American Woolen Company plant, reported the return of workers to his mill as resembling the influx of employees on an ordinary day before the strike. Similar reports came from the Ayer and Washington mills, both American Woolen Company plants.

At the Arlington mill, officials said, between 3000 and 4000 employees entered the plant. The Arlington Mills normally employ 4500 workers. The return of large numbers at the Shawsheen mill of the American Woolen Company in Andover was reported as well as at smaller mills in Lawrence which had been affected by the strike.

The Pacific Mills, which employed 5400 workers, did not open today. Last week officials of that concern said the mill would not be opened immediately.

The return of the workers today followed an announcement last week by the citizens' committee that the textile companies were determined to be uncompromising in their stand for the wage adjustment. This, coupled with the advent of winter cold and the loss of income during the weeks of the strike, were believed to have been the major causes for the return to work today.

Labor leaders, including Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and Horace Riviere, organizer for the United Textile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, yesterday counseled the workers to be their own judges of whether they should return to work or not.

Mill officials estimated that the money in wages lost to the workers during the strike amounted to about $2,500,000 to date. At the same time, much work which would have been done here was sent to other mills of the companies affected. Losses in income to storekeepers and other business men dependent upon the mill workers ran into large sums.

Officials of the Prospect and Kunhardt mills reported that all employees necessary to the operation of the plants had returned to work. The Prospect mill, an American Woolen Company plant, was not affected by the wage cut order, but its employees quit their work.

China's One Weapon—Boycott

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People's Apathy Hinders Resistance; Japan Tightening Its Grip on Manchuria

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Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *was in Manchuria at the time of the Japanese attack upon Mukden. Mr. Abbot had been for some weeks in Japan, and later in China. In a series of four articles, of which the following is the third, he discusses the issues involved in the Manchurian problem, and seeks to set forth as clearly as possible the opinions of China and Japan concerning a situation which may yet threaten world peace.*

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—It is proper in the consideration of the Manchurian problem to give the fullest statement to the Chinese viewpoint. China is, of course, the only sufferer. The territory invaded is hers. If permanently occupied by the Japanese it will mean the loss to China of her most fertile and perhaps her most orderly province.

The men slain in action were almost wholly her citizens. Despite Japanese protests to the contrary, it does not appear that any immediate provocation was given by the Chinese, and the attack of Sept. 18 came upon the residents of the walled city like a bolt from the blue.

The concrete issue which the Japanese alleged justified, even compelled, their warlike action was the tearing up of a section of the South Manchuria Railway north of Mukden. Just what motives could have animated the Chinese in this act of vandalism does not at once appear. It could not have been intended to prevent the reënforcement of the army of Nippon, for the great reserve strength of the Japanese lay well to the south of Mukden.

The Chinese insist that the damage was, in fact, committed by the Japanese themselves in order to give them the pretext for the military demonstration which followed. As yet the Japanese have furnished no proof of the justice of their stand. Moreover the mechanical precision of their various steps for extending and consolidating their occupation of Manchuria irresistibly suggest a long and studied preparation for the military operations that followed.

Chinese spokesmen point out that it was not a merely wrathful blow dealt to the main military headquarters of their Government at Mukden, but a practically simultaneous attack on all strategic points in the three northern provinces, in-

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British Flier Sets Mark to Australia

By the Associated Press

Port Darwin, Australia, Nov. 9

FLYING one of the smallest airplanes in the world, wearing carpet slippers for comfort and carrying a tomahawk, C. A. Butler, British aviator, landed at 4:25 p. m. today and set a record for a flight from England to Australia.

Mr. Butler clipped 1h. 42m. from the previous record made by Mr. C. W. A. Scott, who covered the 13,187 miles in 9 days, 4h. and 11m. Mr. Butler left Lympne, Eng., at dawn on Oct. 31. He hoped to complete the flight in eight days but was delayed in Burma and Batavia by adverse winds.

Further Naval Inquiry Sought; Hoover Upheld

Couzens and Others Propose General Investigation by Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Repudiation of the Navy League charges against President Hoover was followed today by an announcement from Senator James Couzens (R.), of Michigan that he would seek a congressional inquiry into the entire issue.

Others agitating for a congressional investigation into the effect of the Hoover economy program on the efficiency of the navy include Representative Fred A. Britten (R.) of Illinois, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Senator Claude A. Swanson (D.) of Virginia.

Sen. George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska characterizes the whole affair as "ridiculous" and says it all will be dropped and the investigation demanded by the few forgotten. Generally it is felt the committee report thoroughly discredited the factual reliability of the Navy League charges.

Besides Mr. Norris, Representative Burton L. French (R.) of Idaho and many others feel the matter is closed. For the most part senators and representatives decline to comment on the affair indicating they expect to hear nothing further about it.

Complete Vindication

While the Administration considers the report of the committee of five that inquired into League charges a complete vindication, it is not expected that the controversy over naval appropriations in Congress will be silenced by the document.

Both Senator Frederick Hale (R.) of Maine, and Representative Fred A. Britten (R.) of Illinois, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House Naval Committees, have announced they will seek to prevent reductions in the naval budget in the next fiscal year. Mr. Hoover's effort at economy will consequently rest for its success on whatever it gets of popular support, as brought to bear on individual congressmen.

Representative Burton L. French (R.) of Idaho, member of the appropriations committee, made a statement strongly defending President Hoover, and various other congressmen issued statements.

Foregone Conclusion

Comment on the report of the committee of five of which Mr. John Hays Hammond was chairman, generally takes the ground that the result was a foregone conclusion. In fact, the original charges by Mr. William H. Gardiner, president of the league, were not generally taken very seriously on their factual side, except as they represented a test case in the efforts of interested groups to block Mr. Hoover's efforts at paring down the budget. However, Administration supporters felt that the occasion required a complete, documented and emphatic repudiation of Mr. Gardiner's charges.

The Hammond committee's report left no question of what was the unanimous view of the five men.

"The committee finds that in its entirety Mr. Gardiner's statement contains many inaccuracies, false assertions and erroneous conclusions, and that his assumption as to

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Should Congress Waste Its Time On John Doe's $25 Damage Claim?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Should the whole Congress of the United States be called upon to decide whether the Federal Government should paw to John Doe $25 because, as John says, an army plane flying over his farm kept his hens from laying?

After all, it costs far more to maintain Congress during the time it deliberates on John's grievances than the extent of John's loss. And yet every year thousands of private bills constituting claims against the Government have to be acted upon by Congress.

Many of the claims are justified and many are far more serious than a case of chickens and eggs. But it has often been asked: "Should not such cases be determined by a judicial tribunal where they can be weighed on judicial merit alone?" To date no such move has succeeded.

However Representative Ross A. Collins (D.), of Mississippi, a member of the Committee on Appropriations which considers all these private bills, is going to make one more effort to relieve Congress of this excessive burden. He has announced he will introduce a bill authorizing the Comptroller-General to consider and pass upon the merits of all claims against the Government for sums less than $500.

Mr. Collins hopes by his bill to do away with the private calendar which absorbs so much of the valuable time of Congress.

The Comptroller-General would be called upon to make recommendations to Congress regarding the disposal of the entire group of small bills. In this manner they could be disposed of all at one time instead of having to be taken up separately.

It is estimated this measure would reduce the number of bills before Congress by one-third. What a saving this would effect may be estimated from statistics of the last session indicating that 17,373 bills were introduced in the House. Resolutions ran the total up to 18,356. Approximately one-third of these would be settled by the Comptroller-General if Mr. Collins' bill were enacted.

CHINA MUST SIGN ACCORD, SAYS TOKYO

Japan to Present New Instrument Pledging Respect for Treaties

GENERAL MA ISSUES WAR MANIFESTO

Tokyo Sends Secret Reply to Peace Message From Washington

Japanese dispatches state that Gen. Ma Chan-shan, commander of the Heilungkiang forces has issued a manifesto to the Chinese nation, declaring his determination to start war against the Japanese.

Tokyo has sent a reply to the Stimson message of last week without making public its contents. Japan still maintains its attitude of extreme indignation at the peace efforts of the League, declaring that organization to be biased in favor of China.

M. Briand's note of Nov. 7 protesting Japan's seizure of salt tax monies is said to have made a particularly unfavorable impression in Tokyo, where observers believe that the money will be available for a new pro-Japanese administration in Manchuria.

Tokyo's attitude toward the recent note from Washington is not yet known. It will be communicated to the American Government in a secret message today.

Serious rioting, that has not yet been adequately explained, broke out in the Chinese district of Tientsin yesterday. The disturbance was not put down until the Japanese commander had ordered his men to fire on the mob.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 9—The reply of Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Secretary, to the secret communication sent last week by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, about the Manchurian situation, was sent to Washington tonight. It is understood that it reiterates Japan's position, as expressed in Baron Shidehara's note to M. Aristide Briand, acting president of the League Council. The Government states that Japan is willing to publish both communications if Washington consents.

Mr. Cameron W. Forbes, American Ambassador here, told the Monitor correspondent that he had not seen Baron Shidehara for several days. However, he refused to answer questions as to whether the new American communication had been delivered to the Government. He still believed that secret exchanges between Washington and Tokyo would be continued by means of aides mémoire. The public nere is anxiously awaiting some indication as to how far Washington intends to go in support of the League's activities.

Envoy to Protest

The Government tonight instructed Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese delegate at Geneva, to formally protest against the pro-Chinese attitude of various League officials, especially that of Dr. L. W. Rajchman, the League's sanitation representative at Nanking. The Consul-General at Shanghai reported that Dr. Rajchman during the past month had been in active collaboration with Mr. T. V. Soong, the Nanking Finance Minister, in preparing Chinese propaganda, which was radioed to Geneva from Shanghai. It stated that Dr. Rajchman's radio tolls bills amounted to $120,000 in a single month. Japan asks who is paying this. It is understood that the protest also mentions the alleged action of Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, in suggesting withdrawal of the League's diplomatic representative from Tokyo. Japan contends that League officials are acting entirely outside their proper spheres.

It is officially stated that there are some indications of progress as a result of the Briand-Yoshizawa conversations in Paris on Saturday. The nature of this progress, however, has not been revealed.

The War Office is advised that the situation north of the Nonni River is again ominous, Gen. Ma Chan-shan having concentrated a force consisting of 5600 infantry, 3400 cavalry and 300 artillery 16 miles north of the Japanese line, which is near Tahsing, and held by only 1000 Japanese troops. It is understood, however, that the Japanese occupy strong hilltop positions which ought to be easily defended in the event of General Ma's attempting to recapture the Nonni bridge.

Causes of Mutiny

A section of opinion believes that the real reason for Japan's continuing to hold the line north of the Nonni Bridge is to allow the pro-Japanese Gen. Chang Hai-peng to organize his forces for control of this area. The vernacular press understands that General Chang's main army has already crossed the Nonni and is approaching the Chinese Eastern Railway near Tsitsihar. Competent authorities agree that the Chinese forces loyal to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang in Heilungkiang on the north and Chinchow on the south must be dispersed before the Manchurian independence movement can attain any degree of success.

It is certain that the Chinese will say that today's mutiny at Tientsin was instigated by the Japanese as part of the effort to cut communications between Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's forces at Chinchow and Peiping. Latest dispatches, however, indicate that the mutiny failed, hence the position of the Chinchow forces at present remains unchanged. Sensational develop

ments around Chinchow, however, may be expected shortly.

The Government's indignation at the League's activities is increasing. It is officially stated that if present tendencies at Geneva are continued, Japan will withdraw from the League.

The Government is particularly incensed at the note handed by M. Aristide Briand to Mr. Kenkichi Yoshizawa regarding the Manchurian salt revenues, declaring that M. Briand virtually accuses the Japanese army of theft of Chinese funds. It is recalled that the Chinese themselves destroyed the old organization of the salt tax, establishing the basis that the salt revenue is the property of the Chinese people, to use as they see fit. Hence Japan maintains her position that all public moneys in Manchuria belong to the Manchurian people and will be preserved and turned over to the Chinese administration as soon as such can be organized.

While the Government does not mention details, the administration referred to, it is obvious, means only an organization which is pledged to coöperate with Japan. It is now openly admitted that Japan is sponsoring various Manchurian peace preservation societies, the Government declaring that some sort of Chinese rule must be organized if Japan's troops are ever to be withdrawn.

League "Exceeding Bounds"

The Government feels that the League is exceeding all bounds in assuming the rôle of superstate and ignoring the essential fact, which is China's recognition of the treaties. In this connection it is known that a private memorandum was handed to M. Briand, in which Japan asserts that the real issue is solely one of treaty rights, which China for several years has been flouting, as shown in the campaign against "unequal treaties."

It is revealed that Japan will not withdraw its troops until China signs a new solemn written instrument covering all the five fundamental points presented by Baron Kijuro Shidehara. The nature of this instrument apparently is not yet decided, but it will be equivalent to a new treaty, including the fundamentals of the 1915 treaty and other agreements affecting Japan's interests in Manchuria.

Disregards Foreign Reports

The Government is paying no attention to foreign press reports that the League may pass a resolution for withdrawal of the ambassadors of the powers as a measure of protest. Privately, however, officials are speculating regarding America's attitude toward this suggestion. It is believed that the American embassy here is vigorously opposed to such an idea.

The Government has published a reply to M. Briand's note regarding the Nonni River fighting. It declares once more that Japan acted on the defensive, merely protecting the Ta..nan-Angangchi Railway in which Japan has huge property interests, and which is an essential feeder of the South Manchuria Railway. Competent observers still feel that there is considerable bluffing, both at Geneva and at Tokyo, and that possibly the essential positions on both sides will not be apparent until the Council reconvenes.

The Government has no confirmation of widespread reports that the Japanese Consul at Tsitsihar has been assassinated by the Chinese, and believe they are untrue. Telegrams from the consul, dated noon Saturday, stated that the situation at Tsitsihar was reasonably calm.

Mukden reports that the independence movement there under Mr. Yuan Chin-kai is again strengthening and has issued a proclamation today declaring its independence from Nanking. Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang, Governor of Manchuria, has decided formally to organize a new government a week hence.

Washington's attitude in connection with the whole situation continues vitally important.

Rioting in Tientsin Stopped by Japanese

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Nov. 9 — Some 2000 armed Chinese staged an all-night riot in the Chinese district of Tientsin, the cause being still doubtful.

At 11 p. m. on Sunday, 800 rioters emerged from the neighborhood of the Japanese concession and attacked the native police station, the railway station and the Government offices, but were repulsed by the Chinese police. Later more than 1000 additional rioters renewed the fighting, while the United States 15th infantry and French and Italian garrisons patrolled the foreign quarters. Stray bullets landing on the Japanese concession killed two Japanese sentries and wounded a woman. Therefore the Japanese commandant ordered the belligerents to withdraw 300 meters beyond the concession. The order was ignored, whereupon the Japanese, it is alleged, shelled the rioters, which ended the hostilities.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's headquarters allege that the Japanese instigated the pandemonium by arming civilian rowdies and bribing them with $10 apiece, and claim that Japanese pistols and money were discovered on those arrested, who confessed it was a Japanese plot to cause an excuse for intervention.

The Japanese legation denies participation, stating that the affair was exclusively between mutinying Kirin soldiery and Tientsin constabulary. French observers confirm the report that the rioters wore uniforms. Tientsin is quiet today, Chinese troopers relieving the police, but the populace is remaining indoors. At Peiping the Chinese are also panicky, the Mayor's family and many others seeking refuge in the homes of foreign friends and in hotels

W.C.T.U. Reports Decline of Liquor Insanity Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 9—A striking reduction in "alcoholic insanity" in the State of New York during the dry era is found in the records of the New York Department of Mental Hygiene, according to the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union here.

"Alcoholic insanity among women has been cut in half; among men it has been reduced nearly one-third, according to these records," the Woman's Christian Temperance Union says.

"These results," it is explained, "are shown in the rate per 100,000 of new cases of alcoholic psychosis in New York State, arranged as to men and women separately in the forty-second annual report of the New York Department of Mental Hygiene. The average new cases (first admissions) per 100,000 in the saloon era ran 8.33 for men and 2.6 for women. Since war-time prohibition, beginning 1918, the average for men has been reduced to 5.28 per 100,000, and 1.26 for women.

SCHOOL BOND ISSUES BANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Regardless of the extent to which the State Board of Equalization may permit counties to levy additional taxes with which to supplement the constitutional six months' school term in North Carolina, the Local Government Commission at Raleigh, will not permit counties to issue any more bonds for schools, it was announced here officially.

POSTAL RECEIPTS DECREASE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—Postal receipts for October at 50 selected cities were $28,617,961, compared with $32,279,258 in the corresponding month last year, a decrease of 11.34 per cent and $26,334,654 for September this year.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Girl Workers Shape Program For Y. W. C. A. Industrial Parley

From Factories and Offices They Gather in New York to Discuss Ways and Means of Bettering Position of Woman Who Must Work

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The industrial program of the National Young Women's Christian Association was shaped at a recent four-day conference of 13 young workers, including a machine operator from Portland, Ore., a telephone operator from St. Joseph, an elevator operator from Houston, a conserve factory representative from Indianapolis, and several textile and garments makers from other parts of the country.

With three or four secretaries from the association staff looking on and occasionally breaking into the conversation, the young workers discussed unemployment, hours and wages, labor organization, household employment, and their relationship to the other departments and the administrative and executive branches of the association.

"Everybody ought to know her own job. Workers don't and that's what is wrong with them," declared an energetic young machine operative from Wisconsin, leader in a recent successful hosiery strike. Seated in the same chair which Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. might occupy at a meeting of the board of the association, the young strike leader described how reductions in her factory have reduced her possible earnings from $30 to $18 a week.

"A girl has to have food, shelter and clothing," she said. "Now I have shelter and some food but as for clothing I have desires and that's all."

Finds Labor Needs Thought

Yet this same girl urged that business cycles be made a subject of study in the association because, she said, "It makes me furious to hear people say that we have to have business cycles as though depression were inevitable. Labor has got out of industry just as much thought as it has put into it. Labor has put plenty of work into industry but mighty little thinking. We have got to learn how to think."

At the opposite end of the table a houseworker from a middle western home remarked, "We must find out how to go about raising the standards for household employees, which many people think are so low. They aren't low though; it's all in the way you think about it."

Still a third objective was succintly stated by a midwestern factory worker from a manufactory where an experiment in industrial democracy is being carried on. Her contribution was, "We must learn how to make the machines work for us. We have to control the machinery; not let the machinery kick us out of jobs."

Shorter work days, increased wages, limitation of private fortunes, government ownership, a third party and an ideal government based on true democracy were some of the solutions which the girls offered to the problem of unemployment.

They were grateful for coöperation from other groups in their community, but determined to face issues squarely, with no partisanship for anyone. As one of them remarked when another one had refused to answer a question on the ground of "loyalty," "Don't let loyalty warp your point of view."

How to Keep Wages Up

They talked about what they could do to maintain wage scales when high school girls were working for small wages to help out the family income, and college boys eager for experience would accept $65 a month, while, as a southern Negro delegate put it, "People are waiting right on our doorsteps for our jobs and our employers, knowing this, cut our wages in half—un-Christian, I call it."

One speaker called it "perfectly heartless" that employers will not give jobs to the inexperienced, but another one countered with the statement that "you can't install machines costing thousands of dollars just for people to practice on." And when another of the girls deplored the fact that foremen in her industry are largely of foreign birth and give the preference to their own countrymen, which means that native-born workers are being excluded, she was swiftly rebuked by another delegate who said, "A few years ago we were mighty glad to have those people come from Europe and it would be just as bad now if the foremen favored us and left the foreign-born out."

The $1.88 hat and the $7.70 dress are the biggest detriments to labor, they agreed, but they offered no solution for the problem of how there is to be mass production and still a sufficiently high cost to pay the workers well.

All of these and other topics will be brought up for discussion under the program which the group framed for the biennial convention of the Y. W. C. A. in Minneapolis from May 5-11.

China's One Weapon In Manchuria—Boycott

(Continued from Page 1)

cluding naval occupation of such ports as Tsingtao, Chefoo and Lungkow. No ultimatum was served. A few hours only were permitted to elapse between the destruction of the railway and the opening of fire at Mukden.

Japan's Action Reviewed

The Chinese insist that in a case of this sort it is the aggressor who must explain and prove his case. They deny, and I think justly, that the Japanese have, as yet, adequately fixed upon China responsibility for the injury to the railroad. They harp incessantly upon the Japanese refusal to permit the League of Nations or any other neutral tribunal to inquire into the facts of the case. "Why," they ask, "should the Government, confident of the justice of its own position, be thus unwilling to submit its acts to the scrutiny of a body in which it holds a high, almost a dominant position? Is Japan willing to sabotage the League as well as to rob a neighbor?"

The Japanese protestations that their military authorities are already doing what the League demanded, namely, withdrawing their forces to the military posts permitted under the treaty—the Chinese denounce as falsehoods. They allege that the troops in lawful quarters are unlawfully increased in numbers, and that under the guise of mere police forces the Japanese are in fact garrisoning the strategic points throughout the Province.

In the last few days a new count has been added to the Chinese indictment of their foe. The claim is that Japan is adding intrigue to her military assault on the integrity of the Chinese Republic. It is alleged that the rulers of Kirin are being encouraged to sever their relations with the Nanking Government and to set up, with the two adjoining provinces, a new state.

A Plausible Excuse

A plausible excuse is offered to the world for this action in the assertion that such a state, backed by Japanese influence and power, would serve as a buffer between China and the ever-menacing Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to the west.

To the capitalistic world, increasingly in dread of Bolshevism, and already inclined to look upon Japan as the chief bulwark against its progress in the East, this proposition is not without its appeal. It fits in, likewise, with the program of those theorists who hold that China can never be restored to order and stability under a single government, but must be split up into a number of independent states, united perhaps under some loose form of federation, but each one retaining the greatest possible local self-government.

But however much this may appeal to political theorists, it finds no support from either the Nanking Government or the "Young Marshal," Chang Hsueh-liang. The latter would find himself stripped of at least a third of his territory, with a corresponding loss of revenue and man power, while the Nanking Government would find secession in the North coming to reinforce the already menacing separationist movement in the South. Accordingly both these powerful factors in China today denounce the idea as a part of a Japanese plot to dismember China and then to conquer her in detail.

China Rouses Itself

The reaction of China, as a whole, to this situation is a curious study. The masses were long, and I believe still are, wholly indifferent. The struggle for the bare necessities of life in China is too arduous to leave much time or energy for political thought. Moreover the methods of arousing public sentiment are still primitive. Newspapers are few and intensely local. The percentage of illiteracy in the country is too great for them to receive any very liberal support. It seems to me that had it not been for the efforts of the student class, the whole Manchurian episode might have passed without arousing any very general resentment. The students, however, and the elder intelligentsia took up the struggle promptly.

I happened to be at Yeng Ching University, just outside of Peiping, when the news of the Mukden raid first became current. All day committees of students were calling at the house of President Stewart, whom I was visiting, asking advice on the campaign they were about to inaugurate. Mass meetings on the campus denounced the Japanese and demanded war. Mourning bands were designed to be worn on the left arms of the Chinese youth, and speakers were detailed to go into the city and harangue street crowds on their duty to their country. Activities of a similar sort were in progress in all the other great schools and colleges. In this work the students educated in western countries took the lead, and indeed it may be said confidently that except for the activity of this element Manchuria would have slipped from China's control with scarcely a protest.

Will it ever be more than a protest? China insists that the present situation is war—though her troops are doing no fighting. Japan denies that it is war, but goes on strengthening her military control of her neighbor's territory. If there should be war, the outcome would be inevitable. Neither China nor any other Eastern power is a match for Japan in this territory. There remains to China one weapon—one which she has employed with telling effect against so powerful an enemy as Great Britain. But to give force to the economic boycott the whole thought and power of the nation must be behind it. Is China thus stirred over Manchuria? At the moment I think the question must be answered in the negative. But if the persistent propaganda of the students and the men of light and leading shall result in arraying this force against Japan as it was against England in 1925, the leaders of the Manchurian adventure will bitterly rue their work.

HERCULES MOTOR PROFIT

Hercules Motor Company had September quarter net profit of $39,811, equal to 13 cents a share, compared with $177, or less than 1 cent a share, in the like quarter last year.

MASSACHUSETTS URGED TO CHECK LOCAL SPENDING

Tax Association Favors 4-Cent Gasoline Tax in Report

Greater control by Massachusetts over the borrowings of municipal governments, plus some measure of centralized control over local expenditures and assessments, was advocated by the Massachusetts Tax Association today.

In a report submitted to the special legislative commission on taxation by the executive committee of the Tax Association, attention was directed to the gross extravagance of some municipal governments in the use of public funds.

A permanent 4-cent gasoline tax, of which 2 cents would go to municipalities for road construction, more adequate police protection, and improved systems of traffic regulation were one of the committee's major recommendations. In this connection it was pointed out that even with a 4-cent tax, Massachusetts would still have somewhat below the average gasoline tax for the country.

The Tax Association strongly opposed suggestions to abolish the board of tax appeals, declaring that it was doing a valuable work. Opposition was also expressed to proposed changes in the present income tax law.

In reference to corporation excise taxes, the report stated that, when feasible, the tax on corporations should be based solely on the net income at a fair rate with a minimum tax sufficient to insure reasonable stability. This bore out, in general, the recommendation made by the special taxation commission of 1929.

Assessment and taxation of municipally owned utilities, which now constitute an important class of tax-exempt property, was urged. The committee thought the exemption of this type of utility established unfair competition with privately owned utilities. The value of city and town property exempt from taxation was estimated at $610,000,000 out of a total of $1,400,000,000 for all exempt property in the State.

Elimination of overlapping functions of government which cause waste time and expense was advised. Pension systems were opposed unless conducted under a contributory plan with adequate reserves set up annually.

Doubt Expressed As to Guilt in Half Of 1931 Lynchings

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9 (AP)—Conclusions that two of the 21 persons lynched in 1930 "certainly" were innocent and 11 others "possibly" so were advanced today by the Southern Commission on the Study of Lynching. The commission listed as findings of a year's survey that:

There is real doubt of guilt of at least half the victims of mob violence.

Fewer than one-fourth of the persons lynched since 1890 have been accused of criminal assault.

Claims that lynchings are necessary because courts do not convict Negroes for their crimes are fallacious.

Mob leaders can be identified without difficulty although grand jury indictments seldom are brought.

There is direct relationship between lack of education, low economic status and lynching danger.

The report was made public here today by the commission's chairman, Mr. George Fort Milton, president and editor of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) News.

Georgia led in contributing to the 3693 lynchings since 1889 with 465. Mississippi had 464, Texas 364 and Louisiana 349. On the basis of percentage of Negro population, lynchings were most numerous in Florida, with Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas following in order.

One of the aims of the commission is the drifting of a proposed anti-lynching statute to provide effective machinery for punishment of the crime. The commission announced it had under way a study of the existing laws of lynching and mob violence in this connection.

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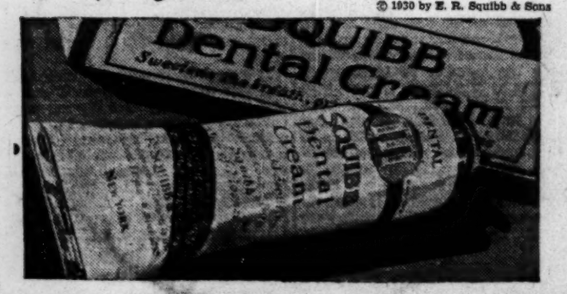

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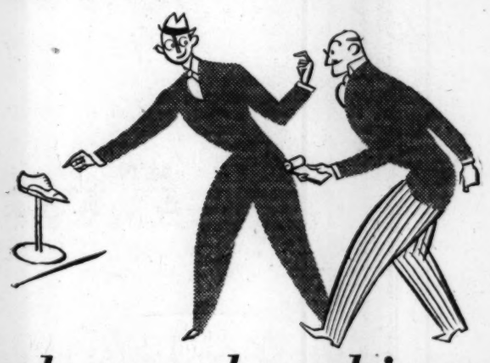

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SUPER-PUPPET DEVELOPED BY HARTFORD MAN

Life-Sized Marionettes Are Operated on Regular Theater Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Revolutionary developments in the construction of marionettes by Mr. William Herrschaft, an inventor who has made his headquarters here for the last four years, have been revealed. Patents are pending for his super-marionette, life-size projected marionette and Sculptolux, types of figures showing knowledge of electrical engineering, plastic art and the broad world of the theater.

A light carrier of steel which may be extended as high as 12 feet from the stage is the framework of Mr. Herrschaft's super-marionette, which will be introduced to the public in the Christmas-week stage production of the Roxy Theater in New York City. The super-marionette is structurally unlike the usual marionette, which is operated from above by strings, or the puppet, animated by human hands thrust into its body from beneath the stage. With its saddle seat, tiny wheels, and rods and levers to operate the figure, the lower part of the carrier, which remains beneath the stage invisible to the audience, might be mistaken for some new type of tricycle. Above it is the adjustable framework upon which head, torso, limbs and feet are placed. Then clothes complete the making of the super-marionette.

One may ask how the operator works from beneath the stage to give action to these large, expressive figures. The answer is that there is no stage floor. The lights are so projected that one never misses it, and, of course, never sees the operator. Scenery and props are built up to the same height as the figures.

On Full-Size Stage

Important among the advantages the super-marionette has over the string marionette is the fact that it is used directly on the full-size stage, whereas the latter requires a narrow stage, since the amount of ground covered by the figures is limited to the arm-reach of the puppeteers standing on a bridge above the stage. Regulated from below by an operator who sits in a relaxed position on the saddle seat and manipulates the points of control, the super-marionette is practically unlimited in size and weight. The string marionette, on the other hand, cannot be large or heavy enough to constitute a strain upon the operator. Also noteworthy is the fact that all the lighting devices of the regular theater may be used with the super-marionette and to a greater extent than with the human actor since the figures are not sensitive to the glare.

Mr. Herrschaft, being producer as well as inventor and designer, developed the super-marionette to fill a need of the theatrical world which has not been fully satisfied by the use of human actors, string marionettes or puppets.

"My intention," he explained, "is to use the super-marionettes for the beautiful Greek plays of Sophocles, for the reproduction of medieval miracle plays or religious processions, for such an interesting modern work as Eugene O'Neill's 'Lazarus Laughed,' and for music drama. What makes these figures ideal for such presentations is their dignity, subtlety and economy of movement. The voices must, of course, be proportionately grand and sonorous; a megaphone will be placed on each carrier to adapt them to the proportions of the image."

For whimsical, fantastic plays was the Sculptolux designed by Mr. Herrschaft. It is a special projection machine with a cabinet in which tiny, sculptured figures about six inches high are placed on an equally minute stage to be projected in color upon a special crystal screen. They are animated by an operator that special lighting makes invisible although he sits on the stage in front of the projector cabinet. With colored scenery these miniature figures are projected upon the screen at least four feet tall. They are seen in absolute relief—that is in the round, instead of flat, as figures are seen on a motion picture screen.

Read by One Person

It is the intention of the inventor that in Sculptolux productions the play be read by one person, while a second operates the figures and also the projector. A production of Maeterlinck's mystical drama, "Pelleas and Melisande" will introduce this new medium.

A new type of rear-projection screen has been prepared by Mr. Herrschaft for his life-size screen marionettes. These tiny wooden figures, with marvelously expressive heads of gleaming mica, are projected in human proportions from the rear upon this screen, which does not reveal the source of the projection. The figures appear warm and animated, and the lighting machine, like the Sculptolux, projects the scenery in color.

A production of "Alice in Wonderland" discloses the novel effects possible with the screen marionettes. For example, before the eyes of the audience, as Lewis Carroll intended, Alice grows several feet in height. Similar effects not possible previously in any medium other than motion pictures are revealed with the Jabberwocky and other delightful characters of the Wonderland kingdom.

Another Herrschaft invention scenically akin to the movies, but which employs human actors with masks in place of marionettes, is the Novolux, which had its beginnings in the old shadow plays. The actors, wearing striking masks, stand in profile behind the screen. The action is adjusted to props and mobile scenery that are projected in color.

A word about the inventor. Mr. Herrschaft is a native of Warsaw, Poland. As a boy he wanted to be a sculptor, and then developed such an interest in operating the booth of a neighborhood movie theater that he turned to electrical engineering. When he arrived in the United States about 15 years ago, he began to design projection machines and switchboards for theaters. Then he became head of the stage lighting department of the Triangle Art Studios of New York. During the last seven years, Mr. Herrschaft has invented the Tanagra Theater, which is used by department stores for advertising displays, and a series of electrical signs in common use today. He has taken out about 35 patents; many are assigned to companies manufacturing his devices.

An indefatigable worker, while plans are going forward for the introduction of his new marionettes to the public, he is now engaged in completing an advanced type of color-organ.

Marionettes Enter a New Era

WILLIAM HERRSCHAFT AND HIS PUPPETS

Left—First Completed Super-Marionette Designed for Production of Medieval Play, With Inventor in Saddle. Right—Mr. Herrschaft and Some of His Children.

CHILE CONSIDERS DRASTIC CHANGE IN NITRATE UNIT

Control of $300,000,000 Combine by Outsiders Called Inimical

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 9 (AP)—Dissolution of the $300,000,000 government-producer controlled Cosach, the international nitrate combine, unless changes are made to take the industry out of the hands of foreigners, is recommended in the findings of a government commission announced Saturday.

The findings of the commission, which has been investigating the dictatorship of former President Carlos Ibañez, are contained in a 33-page report listing five points.

The first finding is that the Republic never should have permitted foreign control of national industries, nor associated with foreigners as a partner.

The second is that changes in the Cosach formation law by Señor Ibañez were unconstitutional.

Evaluation of the companies financing the project within the partnership was called a "scandal."

The so-called Guggenheim process for extraction of nitrates cost $30,000,000 in losses, the commission held, and finally the sales system lost European markets.

Even government officials were surprised at the harshness of terms applied to foreign control of the nitrate industry, to Señor Ibañez and to Señor Castro Ruiz and Señor Pablo Ramirez, former Ministers of Finance.

The Government withheld comment on the recommendations while Acting President Manuel Trucco and President-elect Montero Studied them.

The Compania Salitre de Chile, the full name of the Cosach combine, includes more than 75 per cent of the producing companies of Chile, with the Chilean Government as a half partner.

It was formed at a time when the market for sodium nitrate was demoralized, in an effort to unify the natural nitrate industry so that it could offer a strong front in the world markets against synthetic nitrate from Europe.

Production was centralized in two large plants on the pampa back of Tocopilla, causing a loss to old nitrate points such as Iquique.

Lilliputian Republic of Andorra Upset by Church and State Issue

Its 5231 Residents in the Pyrenees Acknowledge Two Masters, Spanish Bishop and French Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—The Republic of Andorra is eagerly awaiting the final settlement of the separation of church and state in Spain, so that the time-worn but thorny question of her sovereignty may be decided, for the miniature state hidden among the rocks of the Pyrenees Mountains has two masters, the Spanish bishop of Urgel and the French Republic.

But the whole thing is a mistake, as any of the 5231 Andorrans will tell you. When Henry of Navarre became the fourth of that name to rule over France, he claimed feudal rights over the little territory. Louis XIII followed suit and the French Republic, when it took over palaces and lands and other impediments of the Monarchy, assumed that Andorra was thrown in for good measure. Andorra has a "President," elected by the town councils or cantons, whose salary totals $5000 a year.

But for all that, Andorra's industries are run by donkey power and the little country is considered as a "zone of influence" by both Paris and Madrid. The French tried hard to make another Monte Carlo of the mountain state, in order to accommodate visitors to Biarritz and St. Jean de Luz. But the plan fell through.

Spain is dissatisfied because the Prefect of the French Department of the Eastern Pyrenees, as executive heir to the territory of the old counts of Foix, themselves vassals of the bishops of Urgel, thinks he has the right to co-sovereignty with the present bishop. This complicated situation was thrashed out in 1882, and the relations between Spain and what is known now as "our neighbor Republic" were fixed in an agreement which was to have lasted only one year. But the bishops of Urgel have since been too preoccupied with the Spanish end of their parish. So the 1882 agreement is still in force.

It grants equal rights to the bishop and the prefect. The Spanish Republic, however, is taking the church out of politics. Temporal powers retained even now by the prelates would thus be destroyed. What to do, asks Madrid, in the face of so fine a point of international law?

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Nov. 9—At Atlantic Refining Company's Eclipse plant extension and improvement of cracking stills is under way. Work will require six to eight weeks to complete and will cost $3,000,000.

Weather Man May Do Better Work With Daily Report From Polar Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—The weather man may do a better job of predicting than usual in 1932-33, for he will have advance information on what kind of weather is moving down from the north pole.

Daily reports by radio from the northernmost known land on the globe, 600 miles from the pole itself, will be sent by the Williams-Maris arctic expedition, which sails for the Far North next June.

The weather reports will be the first ever sent daily from a station so near either pole, said Dr. H. B. Maris of the United States Naval Research Laboratory, research director of the expedition. The leader will be Capt. F. H. Williams, United States Naval Reserve. Two years will be spent in the arctic.

Besides these reports the expedition will study air movements that affect weather in the United States, measure "earth currents" that flow through the sea around Greenland, and test the temperature of the high ozone layer that is believed to influence radio transmission.

The expedition's radio station and base will be at Old Fort Conger, lonely outpost on bleak Ellesmere Island, where 50 years ago 18 of the 25 men of Greely's expedition starved because they could not communicate with civilization.

Fort Conger will be reoccupied by the expedition for the international polar year of 1932-33, during which natural scientists of all nations will occupy 50 stations in the arctic and antarctic for an intensive, simultaneous study of unexplained happenings there that affect life in the temperate zones.

C. A. LIDDLE ELECTED

C. A. Liddle, president of the Pullman Car Manufacturing Company, has been elected president of the Standard Steel Car Corporation, succeeding F. H. Joyce, who becomes chairman of the board.

TOMATO JUICE
Stimulates appetite
seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

VOICE Placement

"Miss Valdes was first gifted with a beautiful natural voice. This she enlarged and perfected by her studies with such recognized masters as De Reszke and Sabatini. Having lived and breathed an atmosphere of music while living at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sabatini in Italy during her studies there, Miss Valdes brings to her art an indescribable touch that makes her a distinct personality in the musical world."—Musical Advance.

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Showing elastic side-straps
INDIVIDUALLY ADJUSTABLE
Takes care of the two most difficult points of a woman's figure—hips and diaphragm, also corrects hollow back. All-in-ones and side-hook girdles in lace, voile or batiste cover the "Nevaspred" supporting straps. Also made in step-in. Madame Alston will gladly advise the correct foundation garment for your figure without charge or obligation to buy. Booklet on request.

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DOMESTIC WHITE CHEVIOT, COLLARS ATTACHED
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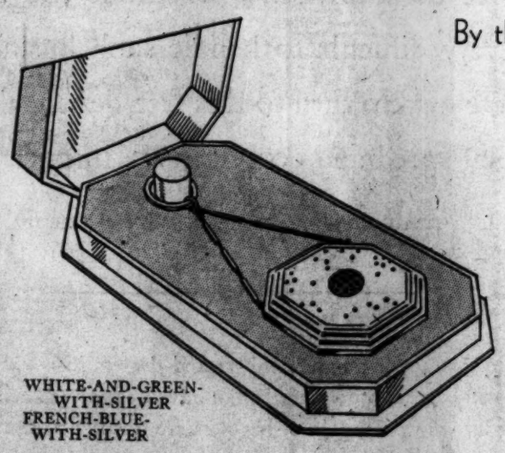

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Natural or rachel powder; light or medium rouge

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"Le Debut" . . . smart double compacts, with dainty chain handles. Two types . . . one for compact rouge and powder . . . the other, a sifter model for loose powder and rouge. In suede-like boxes . . . they make delightful gifts!

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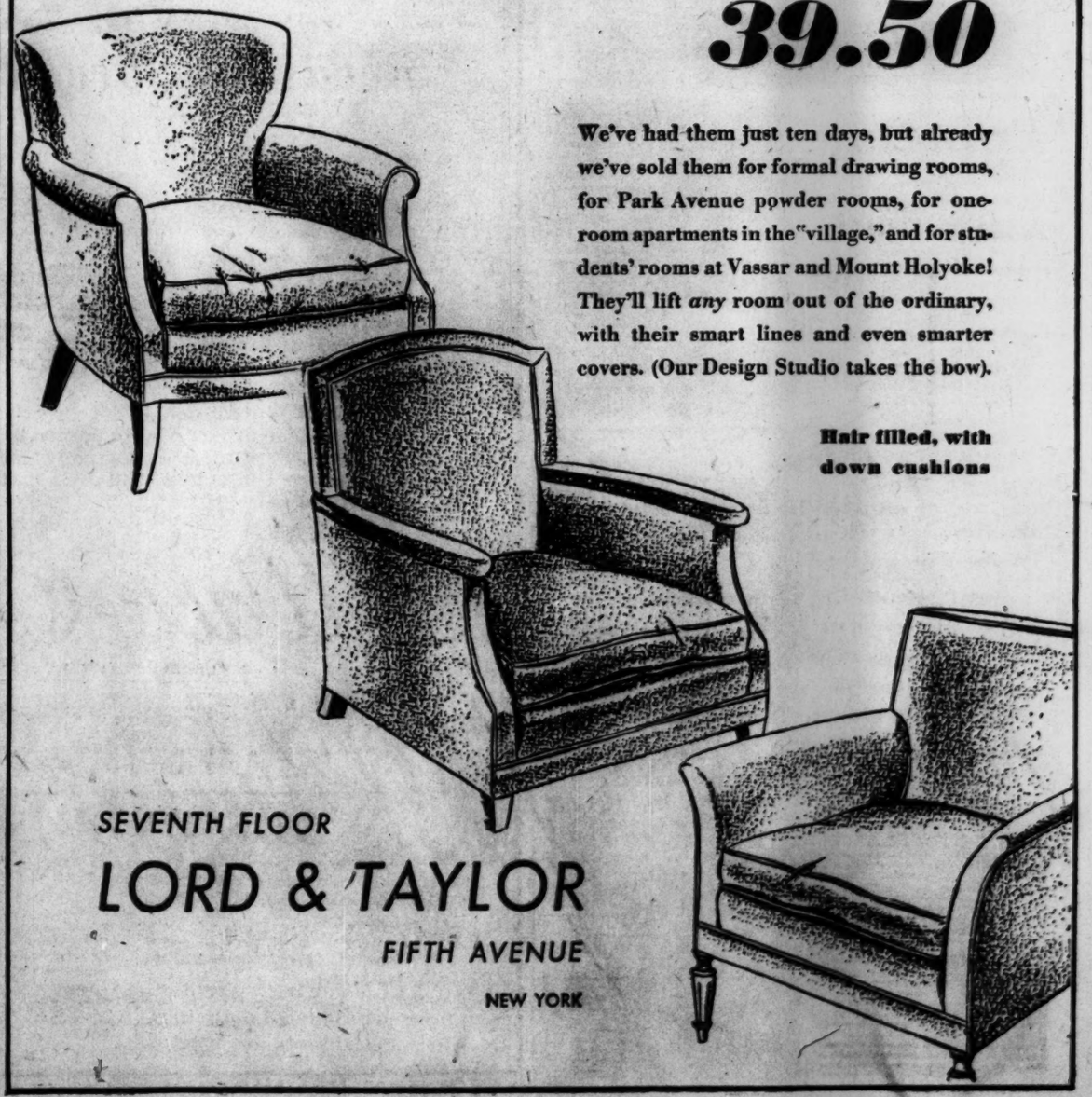


We've had them just ten days, but already we've sold them for formal drawing rooms, for Park Avenue powder rooms, for one-room apartments in the "village," and for students' rooms at Vassar and Mount Holyoke! They'll lift *any* room out of the ordinary, with their smart lines and even smarter covers. (Our Design Studio takes the bow).

Hair filled, with down cushions

SEVENTH FLOOR
LORD & TAYLOR
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

BANKERS FIND DEEP STRENGTH IN BOND PRICES

Say Ready Sale of Federal and Local Issues Shows U. S. Is Prosperous

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 9 (AP)—In the perennial strength of the bond issues of federal and local governments, Mr. Henry T. Ferris, president of the Investment Bankers Association, yesterday found the "fullest measure of the basic strength of this country and its business structure."

Mr. Ferris, addressing the association's convention, said "the vision of the new era has sunk into complete eclipse," but that, making all allowances for the strained economic condition, "we must conclude that ignorance and blind fear, leading almost to panic, have caused the wholesale sacrifice of many securities at prices which today seem wholly unjustified by actual events."

The association's foreign securities also issued a report asserting sacrifice of foreign securities by American investors is not warranted despite the fall in their market values.

Present values are not indicative of basic values, it said, since hysteria has brought about an almost complete demoralization of the foreign bond market.

"It would appear," Mr. Ferris said, "that some means of preventing the overextension of credit is necessary for eliminating the periods of unbridled speculation and its attendant evil—a period of long-drawn-out depression.

"If we can impress this conviction on our minds now so strongly that our memories will not fail us in the future, then in the next period of rising prices our influence may serve as a useful brake on the wheels of speculation."

The report officially announced an extension of the work of the Institute of International Finance, which "since the present prices do not reflect truly" foreign bond values, will attempt to present from time to time "for the purpose of protecting American holders of foreign securities, comprehensive reports on defaulting countries and on countries publicly known to be experiencing financial difficulties, in order to inform bondholders of the intrinsic values of their securities."

World Urged to Make Silver Selling Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

that the proposed silver selling agreement "can be carried into effect within a reasonable time," and that it might have a marked effect on improving silver prices.

Seek Wider Uses of Silver

The second and third recommendations advanced by the committee relate to monetizing silver, or bimetallism. In the opinion of the experts, these can be "studied at leisure" and future action taken. The fourth proposal is that greater research be carried on in order to widen the use of silver as an industrial product.

The committee of experts included among others Mr. Ernest Franklin, of Samuel Montague & Co., London; Mr. E. D. Van Walree, of Bernn, Holland, and Mr. Marshall W. Tuthill, of Tuthill & Co., New York. On the point of a sales agreement, the committee says:

"Your committee accordingly recommends that if the International Chamber of Commerce wishes to retain the subject of silver on its agenda, it should investigate the possibilities of bringing the North American producers and refiners of silver into a sales agreement with the Government of India. For this purpose, of course, the producers of the United States, in order to conform to their national laws, could only be organized from the point of view of export sales. Other producers of any susbstantial quantity should naturally be welcomed into the agreement, while the importance of bringing the Bank of Spain and kindred institutions into these deliberations should not be lost sight of."

The silver agreement plan provides that any party to the scheme may withdraw either permanently or temporarily after an agreed period of notice. During the operation of the agreement, however, they agree to refrain from independent selling of silver.

"Possible difficulties may occur," the report continues. For instance, if, in order to avoid too severe a break in price, the selling consortium should find itself forced to retain, even temporarily, an unwieldy proportion of the amounts which it has to sell, there might be a risk of some of its component members becoming restive and threatening to act independently; but risks such as this must be run, and silver is easier to control than almost any other product, certainly far more so than coffee or rubber."

As to Bimetalism

Regarding bimetalism, the committee adds:

"From many sources proposals are now being made for the establishment of bimetallic systems of currency, or alternatively for the remonetization of silver. We are unanimously agreed that such plans, whatever their merit, stand no chance of early application in practice. Considerable time must elapse before governments can possibly come to any decision regarding the utility and reasonableness of these theories, and during that time it is to be hoped that the silver problem will have solved itself in a general adjustment of commodity prices. That England, France and other countries should increase the standard of their subsidiary currency is, we are informed, most unlikely to happen."

After a detailed discussion of the benefits which silver stabilization would have on world trade, particularly in China, the committee points out that of the total annual production of silver, estimated for this year at less than 200,000,000 ounces, "the larger proportion is at present controlled by a few corporations in America, who, if they had a working agreement with the Indian treasury, giving all participants a reasonable quota of world sales, should be capable of keeping silver at a price fair to both buyers and sellers so long as they supply the market with judgment."

At the present price the report says the value of a year's production of silver is only about $56,000,000.

Silver, in Gold Scarcity

On the subject of gold scarcity, of possible interest in England and other nations off the gold standard, the committee says in part:

"The committee further recommends that, if it is true that a scarcity of gold is to be expected, it would not be impossible to alleviate this scarcity to a certain extent by the use of silver.

"It is not proposed to fix a ratio between the respective prices of gold and silver, but it is suggested that any government, which finds it impossible to secure a sufficient supply of gold, might consider the purchase of an amount of silver against which notes, of low denomination, covered by silver to almost the full value of the gold coin which it substitutes, would be issued; these notes would circulate concurrently with the paper currency which is partly covered by gold. . . . The basis of credit would thus be widened by the simple means of using the authority of the Government, and silver would benefit as long as the purchase could be effected at a low price."

The committee disagrees with recent report of a Senate subcommittee over the relation of silver to present Far Eastern economic difficulties. The report finds that the fall in the price of silver has not been more than a contributory cause of the financial and economic troubles of China. It points out that China is the one country where prices affecting daily life have varied least. The committee, however, points out that the stabilization of the price of silver would contribute materially to the gradual opening of the interior of China to trade.

Following British Act Canada Was Compelled To Stop Gold Shipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — After Great Britain abandoned the gold standard there came a substantial Canadian demand for New York funds, and during the last month the premium on New York funds has ruled from 10 per cent to 14 per cent. Because of this situation it became necessary to suspend Canadian gold shipments under license, in the latter part of October. The extent to which Canadian funds are below gold parity has checked imports from the United States and other gold-standard countries, and tended to assist Canadian manufacturers. The advantages which accrued to Canada as a result of her departure from a gold standard has been accentuated by orders-in-council dealing with Canadian tariffs.

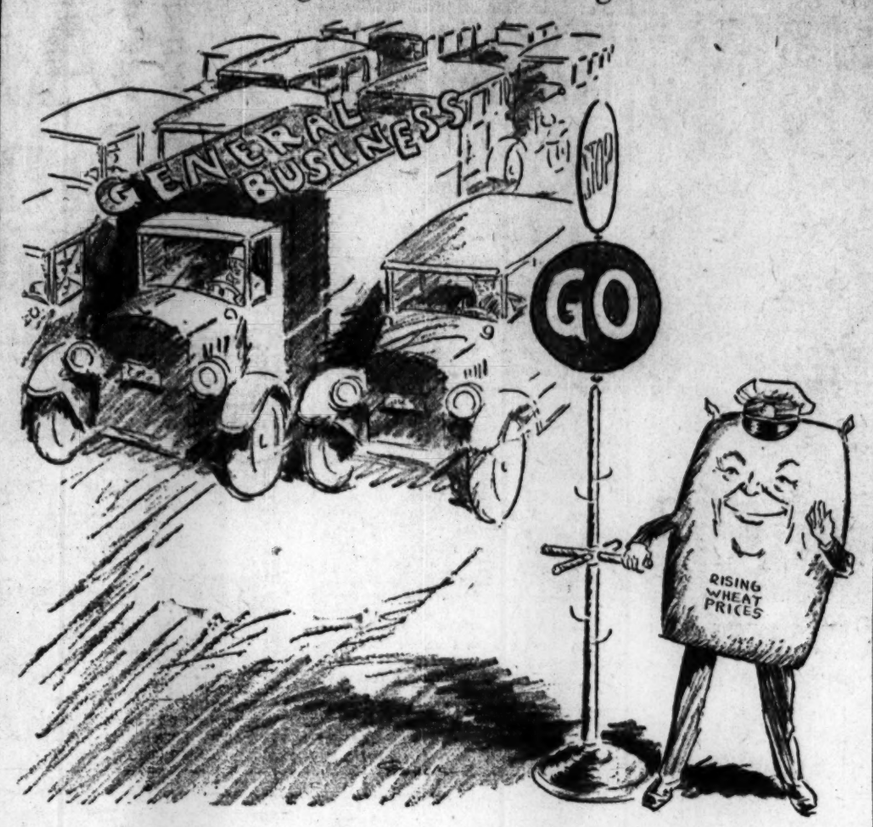
In 1930 Canada's production of gold totaled 2,102,068 fine ounces, valued at $43,453,000. Each year since 1924 there has been an increase in gold production, and in 1930 Canada became the world's second largest gold producer. With the exceptional inducements which have been offered during the past year, the expansion has continued and the total output in 1931 has been estimated as likely to exceed $55,000,000 a substantial contribution to the world's supply of this precious metal.

While Ontario produced gold to the value of nearly $36,000,000 in 1930, the output for 1931 will materially exceed this amount in spite of the fact that many of the newer fields are practically untouched.

For Canada as a whole a new high record of production was achieved in 1930 and it is anticipated this will be considerably exceeded during the present year.

In many parts of Canada explorations are being made; modern metallurgical plants are being erected; the number of men employed is increasing, and optimism as to the future is becoming more and more general.

Giving Them the 'Go' Signal



ANOTHER GROUP VOICES RETURN OF PROSPERITY

Twenty-six More New England Firms Record Good Business Volume

Testimonials of another group of New England business houses triumphing over business depression, are announced today by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

More than 40 such firms were tabulated by this bureau a month ago and a second survey brings to light 26 more who give evidence that this section of the country is leading the way out of the economic muddle, says the chamber.

Through the list of testimonials runs the theme of aggressive merchandising, development of new products and reshaping of sales plans to conform with changing buying habits of the public.

Mr. George E. Felton, president of the Norfolk Paint & Varnish Company of Atlantic, tells the Chamber that "for the past eight months of this year, we have had the largest output of any similar period in the 23 years we have been in business. During the past 12 months, we have opened direct factory branches which have helped to diversify and strengthen our business. We are disregarding many traditions and customs associated with our business. We are looking for 1932 to be another year of continued growth."

Mr. L. P. Paul, president of the Davidson Rubber Co., Charlestown, says that "completing three-quarters of a century in business, we have enjoyed a good volume of business in 1931. Our tonnage has shown an increase of 25 per cent, while dollar volume of sales, due to lower prices, has shown better than a 10 per cent gain. We look forward to 1932 with a good deal of confidence."

Mr. Gardiner Poole, vice-president of the Birdseye Packing Company, Boston, says, "The first six months of the commercial development of our new frosted foods has been highly gratifying to those who have watched it grow from an idea into an industry. Already some 150 retail outlets have been established in New England."

Mr. W. E. Biddle, president of the Amesbury Brass & Foundry Company, of Amesbury, Mass., says. "We have increased our production activities on the average of from 300 per cent to 500 per cent as compared to corresponding months a year ago."

The Mapco Potato Company of Boston reports that "in order to help the Maine farmers get a fair price for their potato crop this year," it is shipping potatoes from Maine in open-mesh bags, after they are carefully cleaned by special machinery and graded to eliminate all small, bruised and unusable potatoes from the sack. "The interest among Boston retail stores in this new departure," the company says, "has been phenomenal."

CHARLES CARROLL RE-ELECTED

Mr. Charles Carroll of Conrad & Co., Boston retailers, has been re-elected chairman of the Controller's Group of the Retail Board of Trade, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, it is announced by Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager.

PLEAS OF PEACE URGE U. S. ROLE IN WORLD COURT

Educators, Bar and Clergy Join in Recommending Action by Senate

Membership of the United States in the World Court is the next move the Washington Government should take to help insure world peace, according to a statement issued by the trustees of the World Peace Foundation last night. At the same time Mr. John W. Davis, formerly ambassador to Great Britain, speaking for the American Foundation of New York, announced that a survey revealed that many state, city and county bar associations have indorsed ratification of the World Court protocol by the Senate.

From other sources came insistent demands that the world mass all its resources to defeat war and its armaments. Three "compelling reasons" for arms reduction were given by Prof. Sidney B. Fay of Harvard University, author of "Origins of the World War," speaking at a meeting of the Young People's Society at the Mount Vernon Church in Boston.

Warning of disaster to civilization if the February General Disarmament Conference fails was sounded by Prof. Francis B. Sayre of the Harvard Law School in an address at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston.

The selfishness of "rebellious human nature" was declared the root of war by the Rev. Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher, delivering a sermon on "Peace, Power and Plenty" at Tremont Temple, Boston.

Peaceful machinery for the settlement of international disputes that would otherwise be settled by fighting was declared the only way to peace in the statement of the World Peace Foundation.

The foundation asserted that the basic argument against the World Court on the part of the United States was fear that the court might decide something contrary to American opinion. An earnest plea was registered that the size and strength of America may not turn the balance against the next indispensable step for world peace.

The terrific economic burden of armaments assessed, at $5,000,000,000 a year, the moral obligation of the victorious powers to fulfill reduction demands contained in Article 8 of the League of Nations Covenant, and the unrest caused by armaments were the three reasons advanced by Professor Fay, enjoining further reductions of armaments upon the nations.

Both Professor Fay and Professor Sayre emphasized the implied promise in the Versailles Treaty that disarmament of Germany was to pave the way for disarmament among the allies. Failure to achieve this disarmament at the coming general conference, would, in the estimation of Professor Sayre, dedicate the world to another war through the agencies of economic unrest, armament programs, tariff rivalries, and ultra-nationalistic activities. Peace organization through trust and confidence among the nations would provide, he believes, the ultimate security.

Hyde Says Farmer Must Make Profit

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The rebuilding of the purchasing power of the farmer must be the first step in economic recovery, Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, told 1000 representatives of the wool industry opening National Wool Week Saturday.

"A prosperous industry and a poverty-striken agriculture can not exist side by side," he declared.

His sentiment found an echo in the subsequent address of Mr. James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board.

"If the condition of agriculture does not improve and it is not granted equal opportunity with industry," Mr. Stone said, "a great body of intelligent people and the most stable are not going to stand for it, and I don't blame them if they don't."

RADIOPHONE LEAGUE MEETS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9 (AP)—The North American Radiophone League meeting here as guest of Mr. Charles N. Kraus, its president, adopted a resolution indorsing the program of the American Radio Relay League seeking extension of the 80-meter band, to meet increasing needs of amateur operators.

It will be appreciated if you will ask for
Wilhoite's
PEANUT BUTTER SANDWICHES
NOW—One extra sandwich in each package.
At leading Soda Fountains and Luncheonettes in most cities and towns
DELICIOUS—ALWAYS FRESH
Quality is our motto
PRICE-WILHOITE SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Concert, auspices Salvation Army, People's Palace auditorium, Washington Street and East Brookline Street, 8.

West Roxbury Community: Monthly meeting, Legion Post, Legion Hall, 8.

Field and Forest Club: Annual business meeting, reports of committees, election of officers, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Meeting, Echo Club, Room 1, 10 p. m.

Piano Teachers Society of Boston: Lecture and recital on "Ultra Modern Music," by Mr. Nicholas Slonimsky, Pierce Building, Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Women's City Club of Boston: Illustrated lecture on Samarian expedition, by Prof. Kirsopp Lake, Steinert Hall, Boylston Street, 7:45.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The House Beautiful," 8:30.
Shubert—"Marching By," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Pattern, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Advertising Club: Luncheon and talk by Mr. Edmund C. Mayo, Hotel Statler, 12.

Massachusetts Civic League: Luncheon, Mr. Paul E. Tierney, speaker on "Civil Service and the Present Unemployment Problem," Twentieth Century Club, Joy Street, 12:30.

Rummage Sale, benefit South Boston Neighborhood House, George W. Brown Hall, Huntington Avenue, all day.

Jewish Children's Aid Society: Opening meeting, talk, "The Children of Our Commonwealth," by Miss Katherine Lyford, Massachusetts Civic League; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2:30 p. m.

Cantabrigia Club: Meeting and talk on "Parliamentary Law," clubhouse, 2:30.

University Extension Course on Library Work: Third in lecture series, by Miss Edith Little, Boston Public Library, 10 a. m.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: Meeting auspices Music and Drama Department, Loring-Greenough House, 12 South Street, 2:30 p. m.

Hotel Statler: Luncheon, Noyes Buick Company, ballroom. Meeting, Professional Women's Club, Salle Moderne. Meeting, Vacuum Oil Company, Parlors D and E. Meeting, Palestine Labor Committee, Parlor.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Lecture, "The Causes of the Business Depression in England and the United States," by Dr. Charles C. Batchelder, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 2:30.

West Roxbury Community: Family Welfare Shoppe, Centre Street, 9 to 5.

Music Lovers Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30 a. m.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Afternoon reception, in honor of M. Jean Escarra, president, French Alpine Club, clubhouse, 3 Joy Street, 4:30.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Vocational Guidance," by Mr. Payson Smith, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Memorial exhibition of the works of Philip L. Hale; new accessions to the Egyptian Department; modern French paintings lent for special exhibition by John T. Spaulding; loan exhibition of sporting prints; Cruikshank illustrations: modern French prints; Rembrandt etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Special collection of Chinese objects, including bridal costume, boy's richly embroidered suit and cap, painting of bridal and funeral processions on silk, antique Chinese compass, miniature wood carvings showing life and customs of the people in China, carved jade, wall hangings, New Year's festival decorations, dolls, musical instruments and other objects.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits and flowers by Ruth Anderson. Through Nov. 21.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—An exhibition of paintings. Through Nov. 29.

Boston Public Library, Dartmouth and Boylston Streets—Treasure Room. Manuscripts and fine press editions of Edgar Allan Poe. Indefinitely continuous.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Japanese prints. Through month of November.

Goodman-Walker Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Landmarks in Prints, from Schongauer to Whistler.

Scherree Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Etchings of the human figure from Dürer and Rembrandt to the present day.

Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and drawings by Richard Currier. Through Nov. 14.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Marine paintings by Stanley Woodward. Drypoint prints of big game by Maj. A. Radcliffe Dugmore. Through Nov. 21.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Timothy Cole Memorial Exhibition.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Paintings by Barbara Bradford. Through Nov. 14.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Edwin A. Hoadley, and metalcrafts by Laurin H. Martin.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge—Harvey E. Wetzel Memorial Exhibition of Chinese, Japanese and Korean Art: Bronze, jade, pottery, sculpture, Persian miniatures. Nov. 1 to Dec. 1. European silks and velvets: Italian, Spanish and French, from the fifteenth through the eighteenth centuries. Nov. 1 to Nov. 23. European prints and engravings of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, including Mantegna, Antonio Pollaiuolo, Dürer, Schongauer and others. Nov. 1 to Dec. 1.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday; moderate south to west winds.

All New England: Fair and warmer tonight and Tuesday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair except rain about Thursday; mild temperature beginning of week, somewhat cooler by Tuesday night, warmer by Thursday, colder Friday and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	54	Montreal	40	42
Bismarck	38	68	Nantucket	52	52
Boston	45	49	New Orleans	56	72
Buffalo	56	58	New York	44	54
Calgary	20	36	Norfolk, Va.	48	60
Charleston	48	64	North Platte	48	48
Chicago	56	72	Philadelphia	44	54
Cincinnati	54	68	Phoenix, Ariz.	60	70
Denver	46	44	Pittsburgh	50	64
Eastport, Me.	42	44	Portland, Me.	38	44
Hatteras	56	58	Raleigh	40	58
Honolulu, T.H.	—	80	St. Louis	58	82
7 p.m. Nov. 8	76	—	St. Paul	64	68
Helena, Mont.	34	48	Salt Lake City	32	64
Huron, S. D.	42	80	San Francisco	50	64
Jacksonville	56	68	SantaFe, N.M.	42	60
Kansas City	64	78	Seattle	44	52
Key West	70	76	Tampa	58	76
Los Angeles	60	64	Washington	40	56
Memphis	54	74	Wichita, Kan.	62	78
Miami, Fla.	72	76	Williston, N.D.	38	50

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 9.
B—Maximum Nov. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 10:44 p. m., Tuesday 11 a. m.
Height of tides 10.5 feet, 11.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:59 p. m.

INTERVIEWS WITH NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS—*No. 7*

ANOTHER MANUFACTURER SERVES HIS CUSTOMERS BY TELEPHONE

By a Leading Paper Manufacturer as told to a representative of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company*

ABOUT 150 well-known paper merchants in large cities throughout the United States carry our line of papers. Eight salesmen handle the accounts with these merchants, as well as several hundred miscellaneous outlets for special lines. In the speedy handling of orders, in checking shipments and deliveries, we rely on the telephone a great deal. ¶ Our New York distributors call us every day, and their orders are delivered next morning. Practically all our distributors within the range of overnight service do likewise. ¶ Without the telephone, it would be very difficult to handle such business. For this reason we are glad to turn to this fast, dependable, low-cost service when speed and economy are important.

*STRATHMORE PAPER COMPANY, WEST SPRINGFIELD AND WORONOCO, MASS.

THE PRESENT low-inventory practice among jobbers and dealers in many lines of business calls for faster handling of orders and speedier deliveries than have heretofore been expected. It is interesting to note that the leading firms in every line of business are turning to the telephone for assistance in distribution of their products. ¶ If your executives are not familiar with the many new services offered by the Telephone Company, it is possible that they are missing some valuable merchandising assistance. A call to any Telephone Business Office will bring a specialist, at no cost to you.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

THE THEATRE GUILD presents EUGENE O'NEILL'S Trilogy
'MOURNING BECOMES ELECTRA'
Composed of 3 plays
"Homecoming," "The Hunted," "The Haunted"
All 3 plays will be presented on one day, commencing at 5 o'clock. Dinner intermission of one hour at 7. No matinee.
GUILD THEATRE, 52d Street, West of B'way

THE GROUP THEATRE PRESENTS
The House of Connelly
By PAUL GREEN
Under the Auspices of the Theatre Guild
MARTIN BECK THEATRE
45th Street and 8th Avenue PEnn. 6-6100
Evgs. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

CAROL SAX Presents
THE GUEST ROOM
THE NEW COMEDY SENSATION
with HELEN LOWELL
BILTMORE THEA., 47 St., W. of B'way
Pop. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
Every Wed. Mat. All Seats $1

IMPERIAL Thea., 45th, W. of B'way
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
ED WYNN "THE PERFECT FOOL"
Presents himself in his newest musical
THE LAUGH PARADE
With JEANNE AUBERT | Evgs. 8:45; Bal.
LAWRENCE GRAY & others | Seats. $1-$2.50.

CIVIC LIGHT OPERA CO. presents
CHIMES OF NORMANDY
LAST WEEK
2 Weeks Beg. Monday, Nov. 16. Seats Now.
VICTOR HERBERT'S
"Naughty Marietta" with ILSE MARVENGA
Evs. 50c-$2.50. Wed. Mt. 50c-$1.50. Sat. Mt. 50c-$2.
Erlanger's-Th., W. 44 St. PEnn. 6-7963. Evs. 8:30.

BOSTON

Dr. Lyman P. Powell author of "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait," says: "The HOUSE BEAUTIFUL has been so constantly in my mind that I have rarely spoken anywhere without referring to it."
PLYMOUTH—MATS. THURS. SAT.
Mats. 50c to $2.00 Evgs. 50c to $2.50

SHUBERT TONIGHT (2 Weeks Only)
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24 NATIONS DISCUSS WAGES AND LABOR

Control of Migration Also Debated at Paris Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Recommendations concerning control of migrations of workers and maintenance of proper wage scales were made to the 24 governments represented at its congress here by the International Association for Social Progress.

The congress, which held its sessions at the International Colonial Exposition last month, was especially notable for the large number of governmental officials and experts on labor questions who were in attendance. Prominent among the delegates and guests were M. Alexandre Millerand, former President of the French Republic and founder in 1900 of the association; Herr Karl Renner, former Federal Chancellor of the Austrian Republic and now president of the association; M. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office; M. Henri Heyman, Belgian Minister of Labor; M. P. Dupong, Minister of Labor for Luxembourg; M. Adolphe Landry, French Minister of Labor; M. Louis Champetier de Ribes, French Minister of Pensions; M. Claude-Joseph Gignoux, French Undersecretary of State for National Economy; Mr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister in Paris; M. Ernest Mahain, former Belgian Minister for Labor, now president of the board of directors of the International Labor Office and vice-president of the association.

The opinion of the congress on the question of migration of workers is well summed up in the conclusions of a report prepared by M. William Oualid, professor in the faculty of law in the University of Paris. This report recommends the conclusion of international agreements providing that workers shall not be excluded from any country because of their religion or their nationality, and establishing a just basis for the solution of immigration problems.

Recommendations concerning the avoidance of seasonal unemployment in the building industry were submitted by Dr. Ernest Bernhard, secretary-general of the German Association Against Unemployment.

On the difficult problem of wages, a committee headed by Roger Picard, professor of law in the University of Paris, registered the following findings: "Even in America, there does not seem to have been, or to be, any concerted program of action as regards increasing salaries. High salaries are the result of ecenomic conditions which exist at a given time: moreover, they are only interesting, from the point of view of general well-being, in so far as they can be maintained. Finally, the rise of salaries is only desirable in so far as this rise is progressive, and justified by economic progress, and not the result of inflation."

At a luncheon offered to the congress delegates upon the conclusion of their sessions by the commissariat-general of the Colonial Exposition, Marshal Lyautey, who presided, recalled the interesting conversations on social problems which he had in 1890, as a young captain of cavalry, with Arthur Fontaine, for many years a leading figure in French labor circles and prominent in the work of the International Labor Office. M. Millerand called the attention of the gathering to the fact that the first article which Marshal Lyautey, as a young officer, wrote for the Revue des Deux Mondes was entitled "The Rôle of the Officer in Society."

A reception committee of women formed to welcome the members of the congress to Paris was headed by Mme. Léon Brunschvigg.

Christian Science Edifice Dedicated

TUPELO, Miss.—When the Christian Science Society of this city dedicated its building on Gloster Street, the Tupelo Daily News in its report of the occasion briefly described the church and traced its history.

The newspaper's account reads in part:

"It is a modest frame structure painted white, the interior woodwork, including the readers' desk, being finished in ivory enamel, with doors of light oak. The walls are white plaster, with cream ceiling.

"As early as 1913 a small group of people in Tupelo who were interested in Christian Science were meeting in the home of one of their number for services. Later they secured an upstairs room in the Blair building, where they organized a society.

"They held their services regularly in this room until they moved into their new church, where they held their first service Oct. 5, 1930."

'PITTSBURGH PLAN' LAUDED BY MELLON

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 9 (AP) —Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke here yesterday at a mass meeting sponsored by the churches of Pittsburgh in the interest of the current campaign to raise funds for the relief of the unemployed and needy.

Mr. Mellon lauded particularly the so-called "Pittsburgh Plan" for the mitigation of unemployment. Under this plan, which operated here last winter and is being attempted again this year, persons in a position financially to do so contribute money for public improvements to be carried out by those who otherwise would be unemployed. Materials and supervision for the improvements are furnished by the municipality. The plan is independent of the usual "welfare fund" for the relief of the needy.

Porto Rico's Status Put Before Hoover

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Proposals for legislation to settle definitely the status of Porto Rico were laid before President Hoover Saturday by Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut and Señor Jorge Arias, Porto Rican sugar mill operator.

Mr. Bingham, chairman of the Senate Insular Committee, said the future status of Porto Rico never had been officially defined.

"No one has said whether Porto Rico would or would not be independent," the Connecticut Republican said. He advocated statehood for the island when citizens there have mastered the English language.

Señor Arias said he informed the President emphatically the Porto Rican people did not desire independence.

QUEENSLAND'S IDLE PROSPECT FOR GOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl. — Queensland's system of keeping unemployed men at work prospecting for gold by paying them out of the unemployment relief fund is at present instrumental in keeping about 350 men busy in various parts of the State.

Selection of prospectors is not made in a haphazard manner. To obtain the allowance of £2 a week for married men and £1 for single men, the applicant must give assurances that he is an experienced miner and intends to prospect country in which there is a reasonable chance of gold being found.

Fortnightly reports are made by prospectors to the nearest mining warden who, if assured that gold can be found, may grant a prospecting claim of from 150 to 500 feet.

PANAMA PLANES RAIN BOUND

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, Nov. 9 (By U. P.)—Heavy rains and high winds, which Saturday forced the closure of the Panama Canal to all traffic, yesterday prevented the departure of Pan American Airways planes The air line was forced to postpone the departure of planes for the United States.

Only the Strongest Survive Here

International Chamber of Commerce

TESTING FREIGHT CONTAINERS IN COMPETITION AT VENICE

Railway Freight Containers Tested To Find Standard Specifications

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Better and more uniform methods of packing merchandise for shipment are expected to result from the international "container" competition, in which the final awards have been made.

Following tests carried out in the Maritime Station at Venice the jury organized by the International Chamber of Commerce, the League of Nations, the International Railway Union and other groups, has now published its award. Cash premiums were given to the models which reached this final stage of the competition, in accordance with the "points" awarded by the jury.

The models, constructed by British, German and Italian firms were submitted to tests corresponding as far as possible to real working conditions. Thus, their watertightness was attested by hosing at high pressure; their resistance to weight and shock by lowering concrete blocks of 12½ tons on to them when fully loaded, and by dropping them from a height of about 20 feet when carrying an excess load of 2½ tons. To test the efficiency of fastening equipment, a railway truck carrying a loaded container was projected at about 8 miles an hour against a buffer.

What is wanted from manufacturers is compliance with standard conditions in regard to size, fastening, and handling equipment of the containers they build for international traffic. As a result of the knowledge gained by the competition, it will now be possible for the International Chamber of Commerce and the other interested groups, to work out the standard conditions required.

It was originally provided by the competition committee that the possibility of a number of firms cooperating in the production of a container embodying the best points of their respective models, should be explored after the competition was over, and this matter will be considered by the committee at its next meeting in Paris.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

Mrs. Elsie Adams Hunter, Brookline, Mass.
Winifred Reid, Roslindale, Mass.
June Borowski, Roslindale, Mass.
Mary Woodward, Allston, Mass.
Rita Beevers, Allston, Mass.
George Porter, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. R. E. Herman, Highland Park, Ill.
Grant Herman, Highland Park, Ill.
Russell S. Wilson, Ironwood, Mich.
Mrs. Martha E. VanCamp, Mobile, Ala.
Mrs. Ausel Frankel Jr., Greenfield, Mass.
Martha Ellen Jenkens, Greenfield, Mass.
Harriet E. Richmond, Adams, Mass.
Mrs. Mary B. Riley, Yonkers, N. Y.
David C. Edwards, Little Rock, Ark.
Helen Friend Robinson, Melrose, Mass.
Hulda E. Fornell, Detroit, Mich.
Harriet A. Roper, Westminster, Mass.
Mrs. Paul C. Wetter, Indianapolis, Ind.
M. F. Mathis, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. M. F. Mathis, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Gay Peck, New Richmond, Ind.

SUNDAY

Miss Vivian Flamhaft, Wellesley, Mass.
Mrs. Charles M. Huxford, Thomaston, Conn.
Charles M. Huxford, Thomaston, Conn.
J. A. Defaut, Chicago, Ill.
A. H. Cohn, Pittsfield, Mass.
J. J. Hamilton, Portland, Ore.
Dr. Frank N. Feader, Toronto, Canada.

COMMON SENSE PROPAGANDA URGED FOR INDIA

Natives Said to Be Eager to Adopt Welfare Workers' Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—Effective propaganda that will appeal to the common sense of Indian villagers would do much to improve their lot, in the opinion of Mr. Frank L. Brayne, former commissioner in the Gurgaon and Jhelum districts of the Punjab.

In a lecture given here, Mr. Brayne, who is widely recognized in India and England for his work in Indian villages, declared that once the villager's superstitious hostility is overcome he becomes pathetically eager to adopt the new ways of living and working advocated by welfare workers.

Among the obstacles which Mr. Brayne listed as hindering the villager's advancement is ignorance, which he declared led to the ryot's (small farmer's) use of poor wheat and cotton seed, inferior specimens of draft cattle, and antiquated farming methods and implements handed down with no visible change from one generation to another.

Fragmentation of property among members of one family, incessant litigation, the hoarding of money, and great expenditure on ceremonials, are other factors which keep the Indian peasant in perpetual poverty, he said.

Mr. Brayne believed that the village school, the Boy Scout movement, and the trained woman worker who returns to the village to preach and practice efficiency and cleanliness in the home, are among the most important influences at work in the villages today. The Boy Scout organization is breaking down class prejudice, and is active in work resulting in cleanliness and orderliness.

Mr. Brayne believed much could be done by well-planned propaganda in the form of lantern lectures, the circulation of pamphlets, and dramatizations that would appeal to the humor of the people. Plowing contests were recommended as one way in which crowds could be taught the benefits of improved farming implements.

SCOUTS PLANT WALNUT TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Boy Scouts are assisting the State Department of Conservation and Development in growing black walnut seedlings by gathering and sending in walnuts from which such seedlings are sprouted. Plantings are carried on as part of a project to make nut trees more plentiful and to aid reforestation.

JEWS EXPERIMENT WITH POTATO CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Potato cultivation on a large scale is being undertaken in some of the colonies of the Jewish Agency in Palestine. Experiments to determine the best conditions for their cultivation, and for variety, date of sowing, and fertilizer, have been made by the extension department of the agency's agricultural experimental station.

If winter crops are successful the area planted will yield from 500 to 600 tons of potatoes, or about 10 per cent of the quantity now imported.

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A photograph of Barkers magnificent China & Glass Salon, Lower Ground Floor

THE SALON itself, covering 11,800 square feet, is certainly the largest of its kind in Europe. It is packed with all that is best in China and Glass—some 350 tables are tastefully displayed with every well-known make of tableware. When shopping in this Salon you know you have several times the selection of glass and china to be found elsewhere. And prices are without equal, being made possible by the unique financial resources of the House—large purchases are made with leading manufacturers at special discounts for prompt cash. Barkers are proud of their Salon—and its values! An inspection will show you why!

The China services illustrated below are selected from the stock of MINTON WARE now on show in the China and Glass Salon. Minton Ware has been made now for over 140 years and has a reputation for exquisite artistry and quality, known the World over.

A marked feature of this wonderful Salon's display is the great range of moderately-priced China services to suit every income. These alone merit a visit.

DINNER, TEA and BREAKFAST SET
A neat decoration of Orange and Green bands on amber ground. Dinner Set, 26 pieces, Price 33/-; 32 pieces, 59/6. Soup Plates, 10/6 doz. Tea Set, 21 pieces, 12/11; 40 pieces, 24/-. Breakfast Set, 29 pieces, Price 21/6. Can also be had at same prices with Black and Green.

DINNER and TEA SET
"The Dragon"
Attractively decorated, with engraved Dragon in Orange and Black, with border of Orange and Black lines on Amber body. Dinner Service, 26 pieces. PRICE, set 42/-
32 pieces, 75/- set
Soup Plates, PRICE 12/- per doz.
Tea Set, 21 pieces. 15/11; 40 pieces, 29/6
Breakfast Set, 9 pieces, PRICE 27/-

DINNER and TEA SET
A very popular design in Dinner and Tea Services on Ivory ground. Bread Green band and hand-painted centre of natural coloured flowers. Dinner Set, 26 Pieces. PRICE £2 19.6.
32 Pieces, £3.10.
Tea Set, 21 Pieces, 21/-; 40 Pieces, 37/6. Breakfast Set, 29 Pieces, 35/-. Also with broad Oak band same price.

China & Glass Salon Lower Ground Floor

Tea and Breakfast Service
Decorated with hand-enamelled border of coloured leaves and flowers, finished narrow green and gilt. Tea Set, 21 pieces. PRICE 42/-
40 pieces. PRICE £3.10. Breakfast Set. Price £3.10. Also same design with Orange border, same price.

China Tea Service
Hand Enamelled Panels of Natural coloured flowers with brown leaves. Border of pink and finished brown edge. Tea Set, 21 pieces. PRICE, set 45/-
40 pieces, £2/6. Also same design in blue or green.

John Barker and Compy. Ltd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Phone Western 5432

COOLIDGE LAYS STRESS ON NEED OF GIVING JOBS

Work, He Says, Final Solution of Unemployment —Finds People Eager

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Calling on the country to "give what we think America is worth to us," former President Coolidge Saturday urged support of the presidential relief organizations' campaigns.

In a letter to Mr. Owen D. Young, chairman of the committee on mobilization of relief resources of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, he said of the two groups:

"Their work is being accomplished with a system and thoroughness never before equaled in the country. Sometimes it requires considerable effort to get the people of the United States to realize the facts, but when that is done no duty has ever been too difficult for them to perform. When they really comprehend a situation, the harder it is the more eager they are to meet it.

"The question remains as to what the ordinary individual can do to help. The final solution for unemployment is work. All those who have any kind of work that needs doing should start it at once.

"There are many who cannot give work who can give money. Such contributions should be made to the local relief organizations.

"We are in a position where we shall test the efficiency of local self-government. It has always proved to be adequate and is certainly the safest way to administer relief. The amount given is more likely to be enough and is less likely to be too much. When relief comes from far away and from an unknown source abuses are in danger of developing because the personal contact so necessary in such cases is entirely lost.

"Besides that the whole is no greater than the sum of all the parts. If the local authorities do not have the means to give relief, a national authority would be found in the same condition. Every community will avoid loss and waste by taking charge of its own business. This can only be done if all of us do our duty by giving what we can afford.

"The emergency is very grave. Our frame of government, our form of society, all that we call our institutions, are the most precious heritage any people ever had. It is of infinite importance that they be represented by demonstrating that they can meet the present needs for relief from suffering.

"All that is needed is for us to give what we think America is worth to us."

Chain Shoe Store Profits Reviewed

A net profit of eight-tenths of 1 per cent on net sales was the average return for chain shoe stores in 1929, the bureau of business research of the Harvard Business School reported today. The report was based on information provided by 53 firms operating 1361 stores. These chain store operations comprised approximately 20 per cent of the total shoe business in the United States in 1929.

The average turnover in stock in the combined stores and warehouses amounted to a little more than 3 per cent during the year. The report showed that there were instances, however, where chain shoe stores made as high as 5.4 per cent on net sales when all expense items were deducted. The most profitable chains had larger total sales than the average of the 53 chains figuring in the survey, and larger total sales per store.

The average shoe chain in 1929 had a gross margin of profit of 33.6 per cent, with operating expenses amounting to 32.8 per cent, including interest. The report concludes that the more satisfactory results from the shoe chains came more from low expense than high margin of a sales profit.

HIGHWAY CONTRACTS TO BE LET IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—With an estimated total cost of the projects amounting to $1,300,000 there will be 20 contracts for the construction of 63 miles of surface roads, eight bridges, 72 miles of graded roads, let by the State Highway Board in November and December of this year, according to announcement from the State Highway Department.

Contracts to be let in November are for 10.9 miles of grading and two bridges and 16.5 miles of paving. In the December contracts 61 miles of grading and six bridges and 47 miles of paving and surfacing are included. Approximately 25 counties will be involved in the projects, which are well distributed throughout the State.

World Paradoxes, Topic for Parley On Causes of War

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—"World paradoxes" will be the general program topic of the seventh conference on the Cause and Cure of War, to be held here Jan. 18 to 21, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, conference chairman, announced today.

The world's economic difficulties and their relation to international peace problems will be one of the leading discussion subjects. Plans for a delegation of peace leaders to go as observers to the Disarmament Conference in February at Geneva will be made. A similar group attended the 1930 London Naval Conference.

Other topics slated for consideration are the Polish corridor, the Kellogg Peace Pact, the Russian situation, war tendencies, and the need for strengthening official peace machinery. The initial list of speakers includes Mr. Herbert Feis, economic adviser to the State Department; Mr. Will Irwin, magazine writer and war correspondent; Prof. Philip Brown of Princeton University, authority on international law; Prof. Calvin Hoover, of the economics department at Duke University; Mr. George Soule, writer and economist of New York City; and Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman, Foreign Policy Association.

The eleven organizations participating in the conference are the American Association of University Women, the Council of Women for Home Missions, Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Board of Young Women's Christian Association, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League, and National Women's Conference of American Ethical Union.

SALVATION ARMY GETS $81,440 CASH

Volunteer workers for the campaign of the Salvation Army to raise $150,000 for the ensuing year brought $7715 to the Workers' Luncheon at the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon. This makes a total of cash actually on hand of $81,440 in addition to which several pledges have been received and other money is in sight. This is the last of the three Workers' Luncheons, although Mr. Philip R. Allen, chairman of the meeting, stated that the campaign would continue until the goal has been reached.

PATROL BOAT LAUNCHED

BATH, Me., Nov. 9 (AP)—The first of seven 165-foot coast guard patrol boats was launched from the ways of the Bath Iron Works Corporation today in the presence of Admiral Frederick C. Billard, commandant of the service and Mrs. Billard. The boat was christened by Mrs. Robert B. Adams of Washington.

BUENOS AIRES AIR LINE OPENS

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 9 (By U. P.)—Northbound air mail passenger services from Buenos Aires to the United States via the east coast of South America were inaugurated yesterday when the plane Comodoro of the Pan American Airways left for Porto Alegre, Brazil, at 8:10 a. m. The southbound service was started last Monday.

NAVY INQUIRY BY CONGRESS, COUZENS PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

the President's attitude toward the navy is wholly unwarranted."

Questions of naval policy or budgetary matters affecting the naval establishment were not discussed by the committee in its report. It hewed closely to the line of the President's instructions that its task was to "demonstrate untruths and distortions of fact" in the Gardiner statement, which since has been approved by the executive committee of the Navy League.

Six Contentions

The committee attempted to do this in a document of more than 10,000 words, in which it quoted Mr. Gardiner's statement paragraph by paragraph, and in an adjoining column gave what purported to be the truth and facts regarding his assertions. Accompanying this was a letter addressed to the President which summarized the findings of the committee.

In the letter of transmittal the committee listed six contentions found in the Gardiner pamphlet as best illustrating the "erroneous statements" made by the Navy League President.

First—That the Washington Naval Treaty established a ratio of 10-6 as between the American and Japanese fleets as a whole.

As is well known, the Washington Naval Treaty established ratios for capital ships and aircraft carriers only. All other types of combatant vessels were left entirely unrestricted, and no ratio for them was established until the London Naval Treaty went into force on Jan. 1, 1931, to become effective Dec. 31, 1936.

Second—That the ratios established by the London Naval Treaty are effective prior to Dec. 31, 1936.

Under the terms of Part 3 of the London Naval Treaty the tonnage limits mentioned therein do not become effective until Dec. 31, 1936, and there is manifestly no obligation to attain these limits or the ratios resulting therefrom prior to that time. The committee finds that the United States has at present more treaty tonnage under construction than any other nation.

"Is Erroneous"

Third—That the President and the British Prime Minister admittedly reached agreements during their conversations which have never officially been divulged in their entirety.

The assertion that secret agreements were "admittedly" reached during the President's conversations with the British Prime Minister is erroneous. There were no secret agreements.

The incorrectness of the assertion that there were such agreements between the United States and Great Britain which have never officially been divulged in their "entirety" has been shown by the President's message to Congress of July 11, 1930. This message reads in part as follows:

"I take this opportunity to repeat with the utmost emphasis that in these negotiations here were no secret or concealed undertakings, promises or interpretations, nor any commitments whatever except as appear in the treaty itself and in the interpretive exchange of notes recently suggested by your committee on foreign relations, all of which are now in the hands of the Senate."

In the joint statement issued at the close of the Rapidan conversations it was announced that an agreement on naval armaments could not be completed without the cooperation of other naval powers. This statement referred to the termination of competitive building between the two countries by "agreeing to parity of fleets category by category."

Over two months before the conversations took place, the British Government's acceptance of this principle had been made public on July 23, 1929, by the British Prime Minister.

Furthermore, the Secretary of State on Oct. 30, 1931, said that the assertion of the existence of such secret agreements was "entirely false and had been publicly refuted many times."

"Without Foundation"

Fourth—That the Administration refused to allow even an executive session of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to see the full record of its negotiations and possible commitments preparatory to the London Naval Conference of 1930.

This statement is without foundation. In answer to Senate Resolution 320 the President's message to Congress of July 11, 1930, contains the following:

"No Senator has been refused an opportunity to see the confidential material referred to, provided only he will agree to receive and hold the same in the confidence in which it has been received and held by the Executive. A number of senators have availed themselves of this opportunity."

Furthermore, two members of the committee, Senator Robinson and Senator Reed, were delegates to the London Naval Conference and were familiar with every phase of the negotiations from beginning to end, and their knowledge was available to all members of the committee.

"Manifestly Incorrect"

Fifth—That President Hoover, in 1929, held up the building of the first five of the 15 cruisers just ordered by Congress as a gesture preparatory to the naval conference, which was not commensurately copied by other prospective participants.

This assumption is manifestly incorrect. The President on July 24, 1929, announced in a public statement that he would delay the laying down of the keels of three cruisers, not five, as alleged. The construction of these three American cruisers was not postponed beyond the period stipulated by Congress for laying down.

The so-called Fifteen Cruiser Bill, which authorized this building, included a clause stating that if the construction of any vessel authorized was not undertaken either in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, or in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, it might be undertaken in the next succeeding year. These three cruisers were laid down within the prescribed period.

Two cruisers in addition to the five are now in the course of construction, making a total of seven now building, as two of the 1929 program were earlier laid down.

The President's statement postponing the building of these cruisers appeared on the same day that a declaration was made in the House of Commons by the British Prime Minister, several months before he came to the United States.

The Prime Minister said that his Government had decided (1) to suspend all work on the cruisers Surrey and Northumberland; (2) to cancel the submarine tender Maidstone; (3) to cancel two contract submarines; and (4) to slow down dock yard work and other naval construction. This proves that there was commensurate action by Great Britain.

"Erroneous Assumption"

Sixth—That the President intended under the one-year "holiday" to forgo our treaty rights to carry on the construction of 87,600 tons of naval vessels, including the seven cruisers now building.

This refers to the proposed one-year holiday in the starting of new construction and is based on the erroneous assumption repeatedly made in the Navy League statements and in its tables that construction now under way would be held up during this period.

This projected armaments' truce does not contemplate stopping work on vessels already under construction or for which contracts have been let. There is in the truce nothing to prevent the United States from attaining treaty ratios after its expiration.

The proposed truce, designed to create an atmosphere of confidence which will prepare the ground for the successful conclusion of the General Disarmament Conference to be held next February and to prevent competition in armaments, does not in any way affect authorizations already made.

In concluding this summary, it is desirable, in order that the situation may be clearly understood, to list the naval vessels now under construction or contracted for, with approximate figures of their estimated cost:

Seven cruisers, at $17,000,000 each	$119,000,000
One aircraft carrier, at $19,000,000	19,000,000
Three submarines, at $4,400,000 each	13,200,000
Five destroyers, at $4,700,000 each	23,500,000
Approximate total	$174,700,000

In addition, the Navy Department is also proceeding with the modernization of three battleships—Idaho, Mississippi, and New Mexico, at an authorized cost of $30,000,000.

This program covers all combatant vessels authorized and appropriated for by Congress with the exception of six destroyers which have been temporarily postponed.

The committee finds that the economy of $61,000,000 proposed in the naval budget for 1932-33 out of the $401,000,000 estimate does not affect the continuance of the above construction program nor result in the decommissioning of a single combatant unit.

Notwithstanding the implication contained throughout Mr. Gardiner's report, there is no basis for an assumption that the President intends to abandon the Washington and London Treaty ratios. Nor do the armaments truce or the emergency economies contemplated at the present time interfere with the ultimate achievement in fact of these ratios in all categories.

Summarizing the content of the accompanying report, the committee concludes its letter by pointing out that the report "clearly shows that Mr. Gardiner's statement contains many inaccuracies, false assertions and erroneous conclusions" and that "his assumption as to the President's attitude is wholly unwarranted." The letter is signed by Mr. John Hays Hammond, chairman of President Hoover's committee, and the four other members, Admiral Hugh Rodman, Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, Mr. William R. Castle Jr., and Mr. Ernest Lee Jahncke.

COALITION PLAN IS PROPOSED TO SPEED CONGRESS

Capital Hears Many Projects to Expedite Important Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 — With control of the House an issue when Congress convenes on Dec. 7, the capital is hearing all sorts of plans for a compromise between the Republicans and Democrats to expedite legislation essential to the economic conditions of the country.

It is rumored that President Hoover will request Congress to lay aside politics for the purpose of passing what might be termed an emergency program. It would include both measures relating to domestic problems, such as unemployment, and to foreign affairs, such as the one year moratorium.

Others are proposing a coalition between the two parties, with an even distribution of the major committee chairmanships, in order that nothing need upset the organization of the House once it gets under way.

Still a third plan offers an agreement on the part of the Democrats to allow the Republicans to organize and retain control in return for certain key chairmanships.

As a precedent for such a plan advocates point to the Senate in 1923, when, with a close margin between the two parties, a Democrat was chairman of the Committee on Commerce while a Republican was permitted to hold the office of president pro tem. This latter office was particularly important, as Mr. Coolidge had succeeded to the Presidency of the country.

In spite of these rumors Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, leading Republican candidate for the speakership, sits in his private office as chairman of the Committee on Rules, stoutly denying that any such coalition or agreement will take place.

He declares that one party or the other will organize on a strictly party basis. The narrowness of the margin does not concern him. It has been held that with a margin of one or two, as at present, the majority most likely would change several times during the course of the session.

This has happened in the past and the party which first organized has retained control regardless, Mr. Snell maintains. He says neither party is so childish as to want to disorganize the House and proceed to election of officers all over again every time the margin shifts.

With the Democrats now holding a lead of three, some Republicans concede the organization of the House to them. Mr. Snell is not so disposed. He points out there are always about 20 absentees at the opening session and that no one will know which party will win until the votes have been counted.

He is not going to concede the loss of the Speaker's chair to a Democrat until it has been lost.

Chicago Teachers Look for Help In Education Survey

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Whether Chicago's unpaid school-teachers will get help in solving the school's financial problem through an education survey started here by the institute of educational research of Columbia University is being considered here.

Dr. George D. Strayer, director of the institute, here to begin work on this $100,000 enterprise, said the survey would give much attention to the question of school support. He discussed the survey with Chicago principals at a meeting Saturday.

"I don't believe the present emergency is one that is going to continue," he said, referring to the overdue pay rolls, "but I believe that it is important to investigate what we may expect in the future."

The State as a whole, he said, needs to give more financial assistance to education in its largest city. Education in New York City enjoys much more significant support from the State than this city's education receives from Illinois, Dr. Strayer declared. New York State, he said, raises general funds for education from special taxes such as those on incomes and inheritances.

Virgin Islands' Dry Law Gains Told by Taylor

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Mr. Harry T. Taylor, Commissioner of Industry in the Virgin Islands, who arrived here from St. Thomas yesterday, denied reports that the dry law had ruined the trade and commerce of the islands, and declared that the people there are much better off than the populations of many islands in the West Indies that do not have prohibition.

"At the present time the Virgin Islands export industrial alcohol of greater total value yearly than that of former rum export trade," Mr. Taylor said. "Prohibition has not wrecked bay rum manufacture in the islands. In the 10 years preceding prohibition, the export trade averaged 32,000 gallons annually. Since 1921 the export of bay rum has averaged 82,000 gallons yearly, of which 80 per cent has gone to the United States."

Mr. Taylor was on his way to Washington to confer with officials of the Bureau of Industrial Alcohol, the Department of the Interior and the Federal Trade Commission concerning industrial and economic conditions in the islands.

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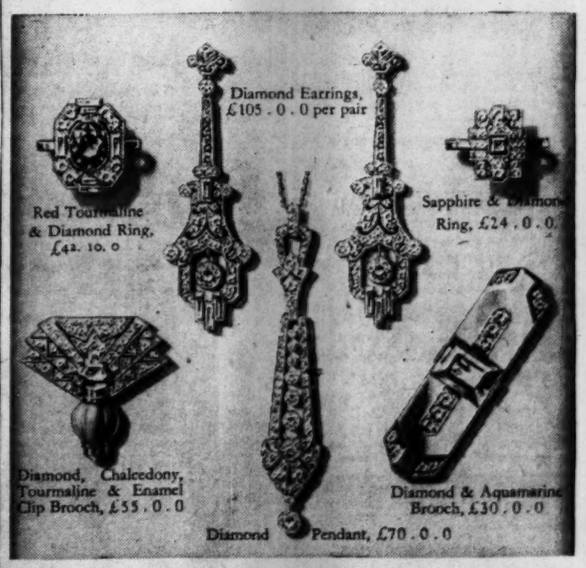
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INDUSTRY FINDS WAYS OF EASING JOB CONDITIONS

Roosevelt Board Tells of 'Brilliant Results' in Spreading Work

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The way in which management is attempting to meet the problem of unemployment through industrial planning and the shorter work week is set forth in the report to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of his commission on unemployment problems, made public today.

In a foreword, Mr. Henry Bruere, chairman of the commission, declares that the industrial decline has given managers of all types of business a chance to try out various methods of planning, and that in some instances their efforts have met with "brilliant results in keeping business going despite the obstacles of hard times."

E. R. Squibb & Son of New York is listed among the concerns which have adopted the five-day week as an emergency expedient. That concern finds it "basically sound," and recommends: "If all firms could see their way clear to adopt the five-day week, it would probably create sufficient additional employment to represent a worthwhile contribution toward the present unemployment situation."

Hills Brothers, date packers of Brooklyn, also found the five-day week an effective method of keeping their workers employed. The Daniel Green Felt Shoe Company of Dolgeville, New York, and the Ithaca Gun Company also found the five-day week a satisfactory substitute for reduction of personnel.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey "has eliminated overtime so as to spread the available work over the largest part of the personnel." W. and L. E. Gurley, of Troy, producers of measuring instruments, found shorter hours more practicable for their plant than the shorter week.

The operation of the six-day week also is discussed at length in the report. The unemployment plans of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, the General Electric Company, the John A. Manning Paper Company and 14 industrial concerns in Rochester which have adopted what is termed the Rochester unemployment benefit plan also are discussed at length.

The report includes descriptions of several plans of unemployment insurance systems used abroad.

Response to Relief Call Characterized as Test Of Civic Responsibility

Special From Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Gen. John J. Pershing and Miss Mary Pickford, speaking over the radio in behalf of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief last night, characterized the existing emergency as a "test," and declared that every individual in the community must accept responsibility for the situation.

"Whether we progress to new standards or fall back to old depends upon our individual ability to assist and coöperate in the emergency we now face," Colonel Lindbergh said.

"We have in this country all that is necessary for the welfare of every individual. We can, and no doubt will, survive the present crisis. Our great test is how we emerge. Our future depends today on individual recognition of responsibility."

General Pershing declared that there is "only one American way" to go about the task of relief.

"Our system of government is founded upon the obligation of each citizen to the welfare of all other citizens," he said. "This Government did not come into existence ready made. It was developed by a process of steady, sturdy growth. Our forefathers came to America and began as individuals. The relief of the existing situation is a new test of principles of individual responsibility to the community; it is a test of the ability and the will of the people to understand and fulfill their obligations."

Miss Pickford told of a community in California which, to help an unemployed painter who was in difficulties, had him paint its homes. "That community," she said, "with coats of paint, grew in property values and self-respect."

"In the unemployment emergency that faces the nation we must all move quickly to help our own neighbors and to preserve our own self-respect," she continued. "What we do for others in these crises comes back to us not a hundred fold but a thousand."

Illinois Legion Posts Join in Relief Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 9—Plans for a state-wide organization for unemployment relief, with over 600 community bureaus whose objective will be to make work where none exists rather than to give direct charity, have been announced by the American Legion in Illinois. Instead of limiting its assistance to war veterans, the Legion plans wherever possible to help all job seekers, exemplifying its pledge of "Service to Community, State and Nation."

Working in close touch with state and federal departments of labor, the Legion's unemployment organization is directed by a special commission headed by Mr. Frederick J. Ashley of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who was appointed by the United States Department of Labor as a dollar-a-year man to strengthen the ties between the Legion organization and the Government.

Excessive Public Building Opposed in Trade Poll

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The American Construction Council, in a report on a national poll of opinions of business leaders, warned communities yesterday against overexpenditures for public works. It asserted any market revival of building in the next three years must come from semi-public projects, home building and remodeling.

The report recited that many cities already are overburdened with long-term bonds and consequent heavy taxation. It added, however, that "certain types of local public works, . . . when executed with economy to meet real existing needs, are possible in many localities."

Bridges and tunnels which would produce revenues were mentioned as desirable projects at this time, as well as the rehabilitation of "slum" districts and the modernization of properties, including industrial plants.

Kansas City Women Voters Study Employment Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 6—The unemployment situation among women in industry has so captured the interest and sympathies of the Kansas City League of Women Voters that a class in the study of national problems has been started.

Mrs. John H. Kitchen, first vice-president of the league, is the organizer. The class will be directed by Miss Alma Johnson, industrial secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and will continue weekly throughout the club year.

In the opinion of Mrs. Horace Roy, president of the league, it is a lack of knowledge that retards women's progress in government.

The new classes will run concurrently with three classes in international coöperation, and one in child welfare.

$250,000 Gift Starts Philadelphia Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 — Announcing the gift to the United Campaign of $250,000, Mr. E. E. Stotesbury Thursday night called on the citizens of this city to support the $9,000,000 campaign for welfare funds, which opens Monday, to the limit of their ability, declaring that there has never been a time when the need was greater.

The campaign opens officially with the dinner meeting in Convention Hall, when about 4000 volunteer workers will assemble for the occasion. Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis, chairman of the campaign, will preside at the meeting, at which, besides the addresses, there will be music by the University of Pennsylvania Band, and solos by Miss Rose Bampton of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company.

Cleveland Area Situation Studied by Committee

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5 (AP)—Proposals for improvement projects to be included in President Hoover's public works program were considered at a meeting here today of the committee on public works. The committee is a part of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief.

The committee will decide if further improvements should be undertaken by the Government here or whether public works now under way are sufficient to relieve conditions.

REICH ANNIVERSARY QUIET

BERLIN, Nov. 9 (AP)—The thirteenth anniversary of the founding of the German Republic passed quietly throughout the Reich today without known manifestations.

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Austrian Peasant Declared First Typewriter Builder

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EARLY TYPEWRITERS
Machine at Right Constructed by Peter Mitterhofer Between 1864 and 1866.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A typewriter in the Technical Museum here, made by a Tyrolese peasant, Peter Mitterhofer, between 1864 and 1866, is claimed by Austrians to be the forerunner of the modern instrument, which was being produced in the United States a few years later by mass production methods.

Made of wood and tin with the simplest tools, the old model differs little in design from the left-hand illustration, which shows one of the earlier American typewriters with a type-lever frame.

REFORMS PLAN CONSIDERED FOR KASHMIR STATE

Unrest in Indian Native Area Brings Move for Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India — Institution of some democratic measures of reform for Kashmir is under consideration.

Recent disturbances in Kashmir, which caused the Maharaja to summon British troops to his assistance, have further focussed attention on the policy of the Government, and an inquiry into the causes of unrest is to be followed by a study of the possibility of forming an advisory legislative council for the state.

Kashmir, which is one of the largest of India's native states, is ruled by a Hindu Maharaja, although the majority of the population is Moslem. In recent weeks the Moslems have been in active hostility to the Administration, in which the ruling prince is intimately and directly associated.

In order to clarify the situation the Government of India has consented to the appointment of Mr. Bertrand Glancy of the Foreign and Political Department to act in an advisory capacity to the Maharaja, with a view to settling the problems of administration to the state and giving some satisfaction to the Moslems.

The state, which is affiliated with the territory known as Jammu, is one of the most picturesque sections of India, and is a holiday haunt for British and foreign residents in the country. The Kashmir Valley was ceded to the family of the present ruler in 1846, for services rendered in connection with the British-Sikh war.

Illiteracy is rife in the state. Out of a population of about 3,500,000 only about 75,000 are literate, and of that number less than 5000 are women. Important reforms which the present ruler has brought about include the establishment of an independent high court of judicature, modeled on British high courts and the annual summoning of representatives from the provinces, as a beginning of popular institutions.

STATE CREDIT UNIT PLANNED IN ITALY

ROME, Nov. 9 (AP)—The Council of Ministers, with Signor Benito Mussolini, Premier, presiding, decided today to organize a credit institution on virtually the same lines as that recently established in the United States by President Hoover.

It will have a capital of $26,000,000 and its purpose is to release the frozen assets of banks and to assist Italian industry. Half the capital is to be contributed by government savings and loan institutions and the other half by banks, which will receive 5 per cent interest. The organization will be under the supervision of the Finance Ministry and its president will be selected by the Premier.

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Teachers Protest Further Pay Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Reports that drastic reductions are contemplated in educational expenditure have brought vigorous protests from New Zealand teachers. Reductions have already been made in teachers' salaries, but the country is spending some £4,000,000 on state education and many people think that this is more than a community of 1,500,000 can afford in the present financial state of the country.

A deputation from the New Zealand Federation of Teachers, to Mr. R. Masters, Minister of Education, brought a sympathetic reply, but Mr. Masters warned the deputation of the serious state of the national finances. He promised not to abolish the free place system, by which large numbers of boys and girls get free education at secondary schools, but expressed the opinion that money was being wasted through too many children being educated in this way.

RELIEF PROGRAM CONSIDERED

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 9 (AP)—Pennsylvania's legislators came here today to enact a program for State unemployment relief. Of primary importance for their consideration was Gov. Gifford Pinchot's 15-point plan to relieve unemployment, as promulgated in his proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session tonight.

WORLD COURT APPROVAL SAID TO BE GROWING

Indorsements of Bar Associations in U. S. Found to Show Tendency

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The serious and extended consideration and the indorsement which bar associations throughout the United States have given to the World Court indicate that the American Bar Association reflected nation-wide legal sentiment when it urged the United States Senate to ratify the protocols, according to Mr. John W. Davis, formerly United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mr. Davis's statement was made public by the American Foundation today in connection with the results of a survey by the organization as to the degree to which state, city, county and local bar associations have considered the question of Senate ratification of the three World Court protocols. Mr. Davis is a member of the committee on foreign relations of the foundation.

"Since the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has agreed to take up the question of reporting these protocols to the Senate at its meeting on Dec. 16 next, the recommendations which groups of lawyers all over the country have recently made become significant," he said.

"Very recently a New York newspaper, whose consistent opposition to the Court is well known, implied that the action of the American Bar Association of a few weeks ago, vigorously urging Senate ratification of the pending protocols, was hasty and stimulated. The fact is that the recent action of the American Bar Association constitutes the fifth formal expression made by the association upon the subject of the Court in as many years.

"Under such circumstances it could hardly be, as the aforesaid newspaper implied, the expression of a small bloc within the organization, determined to commit the group as a whole to a Court policy not held by a majority of the membership. My own study of the situation leads me to believe that the recent action of the American Bar Association is substantially a reflection of a country-wide legal sentiment that has been separately expressed by many local legal bodies. Even a brief reference to these will indicate the depth and the comprehensiveness of the consideration which bar associations have given to this question through many years, as evidenced by the result of the significant present survey covering many state and local legal groups.

"I personally know of no state, city, county or local bar association anywhere in the United States whose formal action has resulted in the expression of opposition to the adherence of the United States to the World Court. In addition to the New York City, the Cleveland and the San Francisco Bar Associations, city bar associations in New Orleans, Denver, Chattanooga and Little Rock have expressed their belief that the Senate should complete our entrance into the Court this winter.

"I believe it can be demonstrated that the legal groups of the country have shown a fairly continuous and vigorous interest in this whole question from the time of the First Hague Conference 32 years ago, when our delegates urged the other nations of the world to establish just such a world court as has now been working successfully for nine years."

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Mexico City Alien Group of 45,636 Gives Spain 21,784

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Of the 45,636 aliens in Mexico City, representing 68 nationalities, according to the 1930 census, nearly half, or 21,784, are Spaniards. Germans, numbering 2904, are second, and Americans, with 2582, third.

Other leading nationalities are: French, 2545; Syrians, 2212; Russians, 1714; Poles, 1314; English, 1273, and Italians 1032.

While native inhabitants of Mexico City include more women than men, there are more men than women among the alien residents. Following the recent annexation of suburbs, making Mexico City's population 1,029,068, the alien colony in the capital numbers 47,098.

Of the 939,187 native inhabitants of Mexico City, according to the 1930 census, only 422,144 were born in the Federal District, where Mexico City is located. Of the remainder, 143,016 come from the State of Mexico, 66,110 from Guanajuato, 41,798 from Hidalgo, 33,779 from Puebla, 23,4.2 from Vera Cruz, 24,008 from Queretaro, 14,417 from Oaxaca, 12,533 from Morelos, 10,406 from San Luis Potosi, and in lesser numbers from other states.

MEXICAN SCHOOL HEAD NAMED

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9 (AP)—Official announcement of the selection of Señor Joaquin Amora, former Secretary of War, as head of Mexico's military college has been made. He will assume his duties next week.

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HAMMERSMITH: 107 King St.
HOLLOWAY: 97 Seven Sisters Rd.
ILFORD: 92 High Rd.
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KILBURN: 122-6 High Rd.
KINGSTON: 69-71 Clarence St.
LEWISHAM: 194 High St.
PECKHAM: 54 Rye Lane
STRATFORD: 30 Broadway
TOTTENHAM: 480 High Rd.
WOOD GREEN: 33 High Rd.
WOOLWICH: 32-34 Hare St.
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ACCRINGTON: 24 Blackburn Rd.
BELFAST: 39 Ann St.; 29 North St.
BIRMINGHAM: 84 High St. (Opp. Co-operative Stores); 147 New St.
BISHOP AUCKLAND: Newgate End
BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 64-66 Deansgate
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate; 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. & St. James St.
CAMBRIDGE: 32 Petty Cury
CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-41 South Bridge
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-27 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 63 Whitefriargate; 13-14 Whitefriargate
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane; 155 Lower Briggate (Opp Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42.44 Oldham St.; 22-24 Oldham St.; 55 Market St. (immediately opposite Clarion Cafe); 95 Oldham St.
MANSFIELD: 7 Leeming St.; 8 West Gate
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.); 34 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 3 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.; 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire St.; 66 Yorkshire St.
PLYMOUTH: 2-3 Union St.; 21 Old Town St.
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Rd.
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate; 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad St.
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire St.
ROTHERHAM: 19 High St.
SALFORD: Regent Hse., 250 Regent Rd
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High St.
SHEFFIELD: 83-5 The Moor; 96-102 The Moor; 1 Haymarket.
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
SOUTHAMPTON: 26 East St. (Opp. Boots the Chemists)
ST. HELENS: 18 Ormskirk St.
STOCKPORT: 111 Princes St.
SUNDERLAND: 3-4 Fawcett St.; 48-9 High St. West
SWANSEA: 23 High St.; 3 Oxford St.
WAKEFIELD: 2/4 Jackson's Arcade, Kirkgate
WALSALL: 22 Park St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 25 Lynn St.
WEST HARTLEPOOL: 31 Lynn St.
WOLVERHAMPTON: 11 Dudley St.
YORK: 26-27 Parliament St.

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BOSTON STYLE IN BUILDINGS TOLD IN 1909

Architect Forecast More Than 20 Years Ago Today's Tendencies

How forecast became a fact in building operations is revealed by Mr. Walter H. Kilham, a Boston architect, on the yellowed page of a 1909 Boston newspaper for which he had written an article concerning the city of today.

Mr. Kilham had forecast the setback architecture, which, he pointed out, was borrowed from the prevailing Parisian buildings. The architect expressed his satisfaction that time had caught up with his predictions and that the slightly fantastic phase of it, in which he visioned specified activities taking place on different levels of the buildings, was being realized in part by Radio City in New York.

In an interview, which revealed the architect's forecast 22 years ago, his opinion was solicited as to the probable future of building in Boston. What is to be the rôle of the skyscraper? Assuming the need, which Mr. Kilham doubted would exist, he pointed out that these poems in stone were limited by back alleys.

As everyone knows, he said, the height of a building is governed by the size of the lot. At the outset Boston would be handicapped, for its lots are halved by careless alleys that display a fine contempt for the profundities of progress.

In every respect Boston is ill adapted to the skyscraper, he declared. It is more leisurely and accidental. The streets are famous for their geometrical flourishes, their wanderings and their quaint narrowness. Skyscrapers are hard, immutable symbols of design, not meant for the insouciance of Boston with its vague accident of growing up.

The future of architecture seemed to Mr. Kilham to present three immediate developments, already under way. One was the change in the lines that architecture is tending to emphasize. The stressing of the horizontal lines by the maintenance of unbroken surfaces parallel with the ground are more and more. Mr. Kilham indicated, taking the place of the vertical aspiring lines of the skyscraper. And why not, the architect argued. If art is the verisimilitude of nature, are there not as many natural horizontal lines in the building as there are vertical? The floors, the crossbeams, and the base all stretch out as well as up.

Perhaps the most revolutionary ally of architecture is, in Mr. Killam's opinion, the electric light, not the indiscriminate use of the flood overall, but the beam which it strategically played on the principal lines of the building. The purpose of such a beam would be to put beauty on a 24-hour basis, to etch the lines of the architect's composition when shadows swarm in the streets and swallow up the efforts of the builders.

Finally the material of the building trades is more and more tending to become lighter. Composites of steel and aluminum are displacing brick. This material when used for the surface of the building is distinguished by its thinness. Whereas brick walls occupy a space of 20 inches, the new material would require but four inches with insulating material between the two narrow strips of metal.

The development most to be desired is, according to the architect, a courageous individualism, a distinctly American architecture consistent with national character and the period—yet following the dictates of universal and unchanging beauty.

Theaters

"Alice in Wonderland"

Boston Civic Theater (formerly the Repertory Theater)—Saturday morning, Nov. 7, "Alice in Wonderland," adapted from Lewis Carroll; presented by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company, under the auspices of the Boston University Women's Council. The cast:

Alice	Carolyn Humphries
The White Rabbit	Gene Magnus
Fish Footman	John Tripp
Frog Footman	Charles Becking
The Duchess	Sally Gabler
The Cheshire Cat	Matthew Allen
The Mad Hatter	John Hibbard
The March Hare	Marsh Woodall
The Dormouse	Carleton Parker
Queen of Hearts	Dorothy Scott
King of Hearts	Wilton Graff
Knave of Hearts	Charles Park
The Mock Turtle	Alan Mathes
The Gryphon	Will Marsh
Tiger Lily	Marion Dalton
The Daisy	Jane Shore
The Red Queen	Dorothy Dawson
Tweedle-Dee	Tony Clifton
Tweedle-Dum	Lane Matthews
The White Queen	Jean LaVille
Humpty-Dumpty	Charles Aitken
The White King	Calvert Ratcliffe
Messenger	Gene Magnus

The season of morning matinées for children at the Boston Civic Theater opened with a sold-out house and many disappointed children, with their mammas and grandmammas, turned away. Mrs. Major assured the audience during intermission that such disappointment would, if possible, be avoided next time, by giving a repeat performance in the afternoon, if necessary. "Heidi" is to be the next presentation, on Saturday morning, Dec. 5.

If the pleasure of its Young Visiters is taken as the gauge of its accomplishment, then the success of the Clare Tree Major Company can be said to be very great indeed. From the moment the White Rabbit scurried down the aisle and bounded on the stage, with his famous, agitated fur-and-whiskers, the youngsters were in a glow of delight. They were very young youngsters, mostly 10 and under, so it is probable that they did not find in the amiable antics or the punning logic of Lewis Carroll's strange composite creatures what Lieutenant Osborne found when he read a chapter of "Alice" in a climactic moment. Puns are always pleasurable to children—and Englishmen. To us, even Mr. Dodgson's special brand was less funny on the stage than on the printed page.

It was good to see the Tenniel-and-only illustrations followed closely in costume and make-up. Only the Queen did not seem quite accurate; and, my dears, it was the White Knight and not the White King, and he should have been handled differently. There were other discrepancies (so much has to be left out), but only a carping grown-up who had read "Alice" and "Through the Looking Glass" intermittently for umpty-ump years, would notice them. As we said before, the children were pleased, mightily, and that was supposedly the aim of the production. Whether it will instill in them a taste for a lifelong "Alice"-reading habit; clarify the impression gained from those abominable abridgments of the story so mistakenly served to young children (for if a child is not ready for a classic "as is," is he ready for it at all?); or merely stultify all ambition to read the book ever, having once seen the play—these are questions answerable only by a questionnaire of yesterday's audience taken several years from date.

M. L.

Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

A ROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:28 p. m. (E. S. T.)

Norman Bel Geddes' "Hamlet"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—The New York Producing Association, Inc., presents "Hamlet," beginning Nov. 5, 1931, at the Broadhurst Theater. Incidental music by Ruth White Wertheim played in recorded form. The cast:

Claudius	David Horne
Gertrude	Mary Servoss
Hamlet	Raymond Massey
Polonius	John Daly Murphy
Laertes	Colin Keith-Johnston
Ophelia	Celia Johnson
Horatio	Leon Quartermaine
Ghost	Burton McEvilly
Rosencrantz	Robert Lowing
Guildenstern	Frank Rothe
Marcellus	H. H. McCollum
Bernardo	Bernard Savage
Francisco	George Cotton
First Grave Digger	George Carr
Second Grave Digger	Clifford Heckinger
First Player	Herbert Ranson
Player King	John Holmes
Player Queen	Ilse Gronau

Colloquialism is this production's keyncte. Hamlet rationalized need not concern himself with inner questionings. The question is, how large an audience is there for "natural" acting in a play that is generally supposed to be a not-at-all natural romantic tragedy. Mr. Bel Geddes appears to take the play as straight melodrama, and thus never slows up to bring out the word-music, nor to accent the quality of introspection, which it is possible to discover in the text. With the mimic play scene and the duel as high spots in the action, it seems clear that his aim was to keep the performance visually exciting.

To this end he devised a unit setting composed of cubes, runways, pylons, staircases and a forestage—all of which offers a variety of levels and many places for quick entrances and exists. The scenes can be run off with Shakespearean continuity, with momentary pauses for changes in the lighting scheme. Spotlights in groups are focused upon successive parts of the setting where the players perform within pools of illumination in the darkness, the colors altering to emphasize the emotional character of each incident.

"Counsellor-at-Law"

Elmer Rice presented his latest play, "Counsellor-at-Law," at the Plymouth Theater, beginning Nov. 6. Again this author manifests his uncommon grasp on life in the large, and again, as in "Street Scene," he conveys a sense of the continuity of things before his play begins and after it is over. And again he fails to exercise restraint in his use of violent language. Some day, we believe, he will see that he is imposing a limitation upon his talent in thus presenting life's rawness itself rather than the idea of the thing, which would be the art of it.

Paul Muni gives a performance of sustained power as a Jewish lawyer who has risen from a gutter boyhood to eminence, married a Gentile divorcée, faces disbarment because of the discovery of a kind but illegal act done years before, defeats his enemies, loses his wife because she must return to a social circle that will barely tolerate him, and finally launches into a new career, unashamed, of sensational practice. One must believe that the picture is authentic as Mr. Rice draws it with many a convincing detail of rich textured action. A carefully chosen cast gives an altogether satisfying performance. It includes Louise Prussing, Constance McKay, J. Hammond Dailey, Anna Kostant, Jennie Moscowitz, T. H. Manning and Elmer Brown.

E. C. S.

Music

John McCormack

John McCormack gave a recital in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, assisted by Alfred Boyington, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, accompanist. Mr. McCormack sang an old German love song dated 1460; "Guardian Angels," a Handel song lately discovered, and arranged by S. Endicott; an aria from Vinci's "Artaserse"; Arthur Foote's "Memnon"; "Good Night, Dear,"—an old lute melody arranged by Bunten; Brahms's "In Stiller Nacht"; Parry's "There," a group of Irish folk songs, and some ballads.

Mr. McCormack's virtues as a singer are too familiar to demand extended comment. Yesterday, in spite of a slight vocal handicap, he revealed again the tonal beauties, the clarity of line, the rhythmic sensitiveness and the sentiment that have made his artistic name. His program offered little by way of display. The old German love song and the Handel "discovery" proved to be simple and lovely but not perhaps of great significance; the Vinci aria an example of conventional eighteenth century ornamented song. Mr. Foote's "Memnon" was delivered with dramatic vigor, the lute melody and the Brahms folk song arrangement with appropriate simplicity.

There was a large audience—which, however, did not overflow as of yore into the aisles—and extra pieces were sung in response to insistent applause.

L. A. S.

James Byars

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall, James Byars, tenor, gave a recital with Jessie E. Shaw as accompanist. Mr. Byars had put together a program of distinctly worth-while songs. Moreover, he appeared to recognize their value, although he was not entirely successful in so impressing his listeners that they too were able to catch the distinguishing qualities of each song. The chief difficulty under which Mr. Byars labors at present may be traced to the manner in which he produces his tone, plus faulty breath control. Many top notes were hollow and colorless because, in vocal parlance, he did not "get under" them. Neither did he appear to make special effort to dome his top notes, and as a result there were many which seemed unnecessarily hard and lacking in resonance. Yet in half-voice, when Mr. Byars did not try too diligently, he produced some lovely tones, especially in the middle register. One may cite "Lilacs" by Rachmaninoff as a happy instance. In his group of spirituals, Mr. Byars seemed most comfortable. His audience demanded encores.

G. M. S.

Sheep Raising Held To Benefit Farmer

Sheep raising as a side line is an excellent way for Massachusetts farmers to supplement their normal farm incomes, in the opinion of Dr. A. W. Gilbert, state commissioner of agriculture. Already, sheep kept by many farmers in the State have made a substantial difference in the farm prosperity, he says, and an increasing number of farmers are becoming interested in sheep raising and are establishing small flocks.

The commissioner does not foresee sheep raising in Massachusetts as a major enterprise, due to the considerably large flocks it requires. But a flock of from 20 to 50 or more sheep, he believes, can be added to the farm stock without curtailing any of its present operations.

Massachusetts farmers have two decided advantages as sheep raisers, Dr. Gilbert points out. These are the demands for early lamb at satisfactory prices, and the successful way of handling wool clip in which farmers receive blankets in proportion to the amount of wool each turns in, paying only for the actual cost of their making.

Signs of Economic Recovery Seen

Need for closer coöperation between business men has been graphically shown during the current depression, Mr. Harry C. Knight, president of the New England council, asserted in a statement issued today concerning the New England conference to be held in Boston Nov. 19 and 20.

He pointed out that "the year 1932 will be characterized by constructive effort in both business and public policy." He added that the New England conference would provide the opportunity for closer cooperation.

"The visible signs of economic recovery now appearing on the business horizon," Mr. Knight stated, "should be especially gratifying to the people of New England. All indices continue to show New England coming through the worst depression in many years in somewhat better condition than the rest of the country."

KIPLING COLLECTION AT WIDENER GROWS

Widener Library officials believe it has the most complete collection of Kipling's works in existence, according to Mrs. F. V. Livingston in charge of the Widener Room. This statement was made on the occasion of the arrival from Denmark of a complete set of Kipling translated into Danish.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling herself suggested the idea of such a collection a few years ago, and the present Harvard holdings consist of several hundred volumes, translated into 22 languages. There are also complete first editions of English and American sets, the original manuscript of "Benefit of Clergy," presented by Amy Lowell, the original manuscript of "Recessional," and many letters of Kipling's father.

WESLEYAN ALUMNI LECTURES PLANNED

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. Nov. 9, (AP)—Wesleyan University alumni may go to school for a week each year. Faculty members will give a series of lectures to graduates and their wives the week after commencement exercises, the trustees announced today.

Those enrolling in the alumni college will live in dormitories, with room and meals their only expenses. The university will defray other costs.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.
5:15 Poetry readings.
5:30 NBC, Sweetheart Program: talk; soloist.
5:45 WEEI, Organist, Del Castillo.
6:00 "Captain Bailey's Crew."
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:34 Announcements; news.
6:45 NBC, The Stebbins Boys.
7:00 NBC, Vermont Lumberjacks.
7:15 Talk series.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Recorded Program.
8:00 NBC, Soconyland Sketch: "The Twelfth Guest," Part I.
8:30 NBC, Voice of Firestone: talk, soloists; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; Frank Parker, tenor soloist.
9:30 NBC, General Motors "Parade of the States": "Alabama"; soloists; quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:45 NBC, Miss Lee Morse, songs.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Peggy Winthrop.
5:15 "Old Violin Shop."
5:30 Agricultural markets review.
5:40 WBZ, Rocket Club.
5:55 Success Interview.
6:00 Time; weather; road reports; sport review; temperature.
6:15 Stars from rodeo at Boston Garden.
6:30 "The Hoofers"; skit.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Talk, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.
8:00 Penta Tango Troubadours.
8:15 Frank Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Death Valley Days Sketch: "Black Bart, the PO 8."
9:00 NBC, Roy Bargy's Maytag Orchestra; Wanderers Male Quartet.
9:30 NBC, Musical Dominoes: string quartet; dance orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Gold Medal Express: Ohman and Arden, pianists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Real Folks" sketch: "Judge Whipple's Burglar."
11:00 Time; weather; temperature; sport review.
11:15 Edward McEnnelly and his orchestra.
11:45 Hotel Bradford Orchestra.
12:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:30 Stampers Orchestra.
5:45 "Musical Cameo": Edward Jardon, tenor; string ensemble.
6:00 News flashes; weather report.
6:15 "Beating the Slump"; talk.
6:30 Miss Lee La May, "Baritonette."
6:45 Close Friends Club with "Bob" Emery.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby, baritone; Carl Fenton's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor; Tony Wons; Renard Orchestra.
8:00 National Wool Week Program: concert orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Short Story Club: sketch.
8:45 CBS, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Bud."
9:00 CBS, Make-Up Box Orchestra.
9:15 "Famous Artists of the Air."
9:30 CBS, "An Evening in Paris"; Adele Starr; Smollen Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; Little Jack Little.
10:30 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:15 Weather; news; time.
11:30 Jimmy Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Joe Cappi's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Dave Abrams's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Asbury Park Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Uncle Olie and his Gang."
5:45 CBS, Brooks and Ross, songs; Frank Westphal's Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Current Events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, "How Far Is Planned Production Possible Under Present Conditions?"
6:30 CBS, Don Bigelow's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:59 Weather; news.
7:15 Limerick Contest.
7:20 George Mahoney, "One-Man Band."
7:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 The Masters Music Room: recorded symphony orchestra.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, male quartet.
8:45 Ford Hall Forum: "How to Make Prosperity Now."
9:00 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Howard Barlow's Concert Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Meyer Davis's Le Paradis Band.
10:30 CBS, Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 "Street Singer."
11:30 Enric Madriguera's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:15 p. m.—"Song We Love to Hear": Trayton Drake, tenor.
5:30 "Musical Gems."
5:45 Wright Band.
5:50 Organ recital.
6:00 Frankie Smith and his orchestra.
6:15 Evening Musicale: Anne Demirjian, soprano.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Time announcement.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—Gretchen McMullen.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cindy and Sam."
10:45 a. m.—WEEI Organist, Del Castillo.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
11:30 a. m.—WEEI Organist.
12:00 Noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:46 p. m.—NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
1:00 p. m.—Dialogue program.
2:00 p. m.—Edison Friendly Kitchen.
2:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News, stocks.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:30 p. m.—NBC, Phil Spitalny's Band.

WBZ

7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:00 a. m.—NBC, United States Navy Band.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 a. m.—Edward McHugh, baritone.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes in Person.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:15 p. m.—Luncheon program of Boston Advertising Club.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension Course.
2:15 p. m.—"Footlight Fancies."
2:45 p. m.—NBC, Youth Matinee.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Music in the Air: piano lessons.
3:30 p. m.—Home forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—"Blossom Time."
4:15 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS, Novelty Trio.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Variety Four.
1:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, "Musical Americana."
2:30 p. m.—CBS, American School of the Air.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Miriam Ray, popular songs.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, "Headlines Omitted:" sketch
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Phil Fisher's orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—The Yankee Singers.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—Copley Plaza luncheon music.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Hotel Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Savoy Plaza Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Romancers Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—The Rhythm Band.
4:30 p. m.—At the Console.

Harvard Awards 472 Scholarships Totaling $173,420

Scholarships amounting to $173,420 were voted to 472 undergraduates in Harvard College and the Engineering School by the corporation, it was announced at University Hall today. An additional 96 honorary scholarships without stipend were voted.

Harvard Clubs all over the country accounted for 46 scholarships given to freshmen and one each to a sophomore in the college and a first-year man in the Engineering School.

Joseph M. Keller, a fourth-year student in the engineering school, attained Group I of the rank list and received an honorary John Harvard scholarship without stipend for the current year, along with 13 students in the college who were similarly honored: G. Birkhoff '32, Cambridge, Mass.; R. P. Boas Jr. '33, Norton, Mass.; D. J. Boorstin '34, Tulsa, Okla.; J. C. Campbell '33, Bronxville, N. Y.; B. M. Davis '32, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Dearing Jr. '34, Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Howard '33, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. A. Huppuch '33, Glens Falls, N. Y.; R. Inglis Jr. '33, South Euclid, Ohio; H. M. Katzin '34, Newark, N. J.; R. C. Liddon Jr. '33, Corinth, Miss.; S. Spencer '33, Washington, D. C.; J. Wallerstein '33, White Plains, N. Y.

Charles N. Mason Jr. and Richard H. Woodward, both fourth year engineering students, attained places in Group II of the rank list and received honorary Abbot Lawrence Scholarships without stipend for the academic year. The Palfray Exhibition for the academic year 1931-32 was awarded to Paul M. Zoll '32 of Roxbury, Mass., in recognition of his rank as the senior with highest standing. This is in addition to the Bowditch Scholarship previously granted.

FILMS TO RECORD CURLEY RELIEF PLEA

Mayor James M. Curley will take time off from his executive duties tomorrow to be leading man in a talking picture which he will make on the steps of City Hall. He has accepted the invitation of the National Motion Picture Industries organization for unemployment relief to appear in a sound picture which will be part of the program of every picture theater in Boston next week, preparatory to the midnight performances which the film industry is sponsoring on Nov. 20.

At 66 Boston theaters benefit performances are to be given in aid of Mayor Curley's unemployment fund, when every cent taken in at the box office and during the advance ticket sale will be turned over to the welfare committee. Mayor Curley has already given his hearty indorsement and personal support to the drive, and in the presence of executives and celebrities from the film world the cameras will click tomorrow morning while the Mayor records his personal appeal to Bostonians.

Motor Registrar Warns Pedestrians

A warning to pedestrians to be careful when stepping out of safety zones established for foot travel and particularly when entering into the line of motor travel from in front of parked cars was sounded by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles as the result of 20 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week.

Of the 11 pedestrians involved in highway fatalities, several were held responsible for carelessness in crossing streets, the Registrar noted. A hit-and-run driver was responsible for another fatality and a motorbus equipped with defective brakes caused still another.

There were 20 fewer drunken drivers last week than in the preceding seven-day period, 90 being apprehended. Twenty-two were sent to jail. Out of 11 convicted for operating under the influence of liquor for the second time in six years, nine were jailed and two appealed jail sentences.

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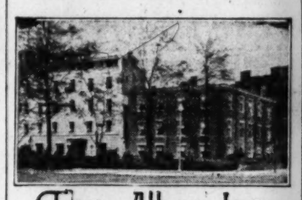
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An Open Letter to Geoffrey Chaucer

DO YOU remember that, while you were riding through the land on your day-long journeys, you would sometimes look back in the noontide toward the hour when you had set forth from your inn, and would think of it as a time far off and strange, as though of some earlier season? Yet vivid and clear in your recollection would be all the faces you had seen in that early light; and the words then spoken, with the voices of the speakers themselves, would seem still audible about you. Well, somewhat so it is, Sir, that we look back across these more than five hundred years to the pearly dawn in which we see you moving with many men and women all about you. Very distant, small, and quaint to us are the London and the England that you knew. In all the land there were hardly half the inhabitants that the city alone now holds, and that city itself, as measured by our standards, was a large and crowded village packed between the glittering river and the mile-long wall. But if your town and country shine still fresh and clear in our eyes, as though we were gazing back through quiet air upon them from some high hill, that is your doing, Father Chaucer, and your good gift to us. You have saved from oblivion a whole epoch of the warm and breathing human past. By your help we may know how it felt to be awake, alert, eager-eyed, always near the throbbing center of events, keenly interested in all things and closely concerned with many, toward the close of the Middle Ages.

In the earliest gray of the dawn you arose, and we imagine you as one going here and there with a lantern while the first red rays were coloring the east, flashing a long beam down the vistas of history and brightening for an instant this face and that which the world was never to forget. Startlingly real to us yet are those faces of the Friar and the Prioress, of the Clerk and the Miller and the Monk. They have the vitality that one sees in the illuminations of old manuscripts, such as you used to treasure in your book-presses at Aldgate and Westminster. No mere figures in a verbal picture, these, but men and women such as ourselves, who move with a gait and gesture all their own and speak in tones we recognize. They shine transparently, as though lighted from inside. We seem to know what each would do at such a time, what each would say on such an occasion, as well at least as we can forecast the conduct of our closest friends. Medieval in occupation and speech and dress, they are modern in every essential inward way and we know them for our kin and kind.

Yet if these people seem to belong to our later world, it can only be because you did so, in some sense, and shed the beams of your modernity upon them. If they are lighted up within, we know whence that light came. Just what this modernity is we do not know, yet we recognize it in a few persons of the past—in Lucian, for example, and in Horace, and in Francis Petrarch, your great contemporary whom we hope you knew—and nowhere do we find it more evident than in yourself. We see it in the broad embracing tolerance of your outlook upon all mankind, in your indulgent understanding of our frailties, in your kindliness which never erased or even blurred the line between true and false. Accustomed as we are to believe that the recognition of intrinsic human worth, without regard to fame or fortune or social rank, is peculiar to our times, we are forced to make exception in your favor. When we consider that you dwelt in royal households from your boyhood, and that questions of social precedence were to those about you always of prime concern, what shall we make of the fact that you gave absolute and unqualified respect to the poor parson of a country town and to a plowman, his brother? This, Sir, is the essence of that true democracy of which we have only in recent years begun to discern the meaning. Human worth, wherever you found it—and you found it everywhere—always won your praise, whether seen in a laborer or a king, in a famous far-traveled knight or in the most indigent scholar of Oxford's halls. In every man and woman you discerned some trait or accomplishment that seemed to increase our human wealth and deserved its meed. Thus, if you found a man who was expert in making blanc mange, you liked to say so, and if the only remarkable thing about another man seemed to be that he could break a door by butting at it with his head, you were eager to recognize even this small merit. In other words, you found this world of men and women an extremely various and interesting place, as we do, full of the most unexpected oddities and devotions and heroisms. And the long experience you had, both boy and man, in arranging processions of state according to the nice degrees of social rank never caused you for an instant to forget that human worth is discernible everywhere: in court and cottage, on country lanes and on the broad highway. Thence came that social intuition of yours, of a snail-horn delicacy, which enabled you, one of the most learned men in Europe, to mingle freely as a good companion with "sondry folk by aventure y-falle in felawshipe."

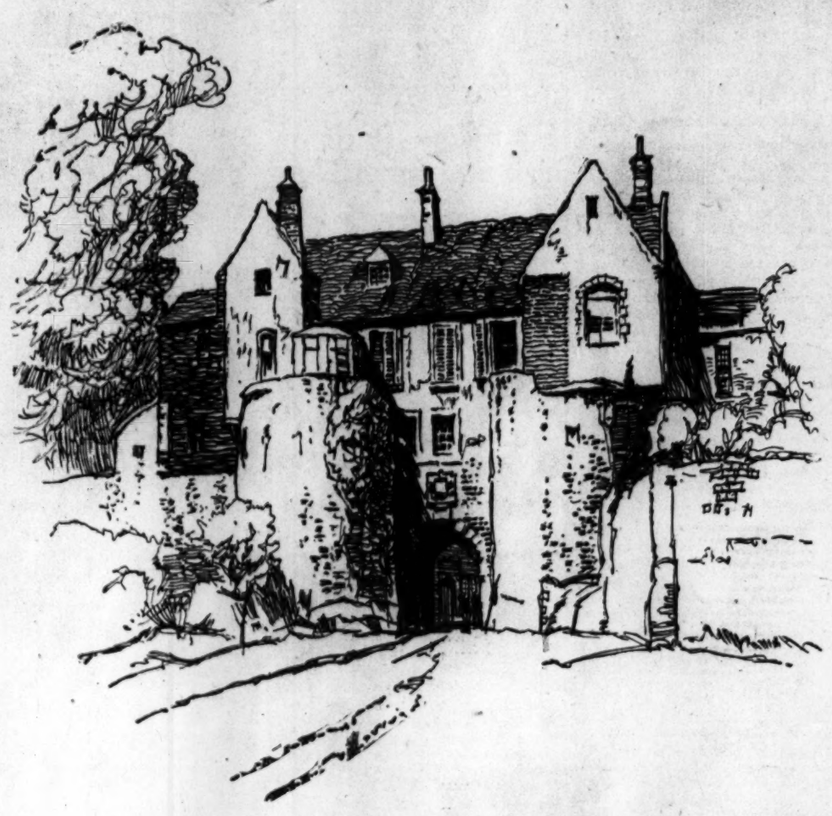
To this same power of piercing all externalities, we owe the pleasant humor that plays over all your pages. Your smile is never that of one standing apart, and if it has some gentle mockery yet it always includes yourself. It is a smile that wraps all the world, like the long cool rays of an autumnal afternoon. You were amused at the Prioress without loss of respect for her, and very gently, even with some wistfulness, you touched upon the foibles of the Clerk of Oxenford, with whom at any time you would gladly have exchanged places. Your knowledge and wisdom were illumined by humor, as they were softened by charity. And this is why, while the centuries come and go, you seem to draw ever nearer and nearer to us.

Some such knowledge and humor and wisdom as yours might well be expected of one with your advantages—who had spent his boyhood near the head of London Bridge over which all Europe went trampling by with banners and gonfalons, who had dwelt familiarly and long in the courts of England and France and Italy, who had been by turns a page, a squire, a courtier, an ambassador, a business man, a contractor, an associate of princes and of poets, but always first and foremost a scholar. It was given to you to see more ranks of society than any of us can see, and to move in most of them more familiarly than we can do; but you had, in addition, the seeing eye and the heart to which nothing human is alien.

Perhaps no more was necessary, after all, in order to make us realize that the men and women of five centuries ago were intrinsically of our own kind, than just to see them clearly and to present honestly, with something of your quick eye for the characteristic detail. For it is apparent enough, not only in your poems but elsewhere, that human nature has changed scarcely at all since your time, and that this modernity of which we make so much is a superficial mood and manner. Our speech has changed, but not the thoughts and hopes and wishes that it expresses; our garments are very different from those you so vividly describe, but not the hearts they cover. Therefore we know that, if you should come into our modern world, you would be almost immediately at home here. A strange thing called machinery, of which you knew almost nothing, has made many external changes among us, but all these you would soon learn to allow for and would see as of little moment. You would find that the East-Midland dialect which you chose to write in is now our literary language—in some degree because you chose it. The English verse we write today is based upon French models rather than the older English, because your verse was. And all the things that you recognized as of the first importance are first things still. We have never gone beyond, nor have we ever seriously questioned, the ideals of your perfect knight: "trouthe and honour, fredom and curteisye."

For these many years faithfully yours,

O. S.



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The Gayole Gate, Boulogne: From a Pen and Ink Drawing by Sydney R. Jones

ARCHITECTS of old left few more impressive, more enduring, monuments than their stately gateways. They still stand in many places where the castles, strongholds or towns to which they furnished a picturesque entrance have vanished.

The Gayole Gate is one of four ancient gateways which lead into the ancient fortified portion of Boulogne, "la Haute Ville," as it is called, on the summit of the hills running along the right bank of the Liane. This famous stronghold is in the form of an oblong square, surrounded by old walls and bastions, thrusting upwards in places to a height of more than fifty feet. The four gateways are flanked by solid round towers. The Gayole Gate dates back to the early part of the fourteenth century. For six hundred years, it has withstood the turmoil and strife that have surged around it in the vicissitudes through which the city has passed.

Old as this gate is, before it was built Boulogne had already more than a thousand years of eventful history to look back upon. It was a Roman town and port, first called Gissoriacum and somewhat later Bononia. From here, it is recorded, Julius Cæsar set out on his first expedition to Britain. Later Napoleon attempted to repeat Julius Cæsar's feat, but his ambitious scheme fell to the ground. The tall "Colonne de la Grande Armée," a mile or two outside the city, was begun in the year 1804, but was not completed till close upon forty years later.

Today Boulogne is a busy modern port and a popular seaside resort, visited annually by thousands of tourists. But in la Haute Ville the Gayole Gate and its three fellows still guard the entrance to the old fortress with its high and strong ramparts, looking down upon the gay ebb and flow of life in the lower town.

Mr. Sydney R. Jones has made a charming picture of the famous gate, its two ancient round towers still dominant, in their massive medieval strength, over what later centuries have added.

Az Emberi Szükségek Bőséges Ellátása

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

MILYEN gyakran van ez a kis szó „szerezni" gondolatainkban és ajkunkon, és milyen gyakran fejezi ki mindennapi tevékenységünknek fő inditó okát! Mi mind „szerezők" vagyunk. Nevelést, alkalmazást, pénzt, ruhát, eledelt, otthont, egészséget, élvezeteket, és kielégítést kell szereznünk. Tény az, hogy legtöbb időnket az olyan dolgok megszerzésére fordítjuk melyekről azt hisszük, hogy legjobban fogják emberi szükségleteinket kielégíteni; és ezen szerzési folyamat a gépek számtalan sokaságát tartja mozgásban és az emberiség nagy részét tartja folytonosan elfoglalva.

Az kétség kívül helyes, hogy a törvényes emberi szükségletek el legyenek látva. Hát nem elégítette ki azokat még Jézus Krisztus is? Gyengéd könyörületességel enni adott a sokaságnak, „hogy valamiképen ki ne dőljenek az úton." Intette követőit, hogy a husvétra készüljenek el; és reggelit készített nekik a sir fölött aratott diadala után. Ezen kivül oly utasítást is adott nekik, amely elegendő minden emberi szükségük kielégítésére. Azt mondta: „Kérjetek és megadatik néktek; keressetek és találtok; zörgessetek és megnyittatik néktek." Ezen cselekedetek egyike sem járt siettséggel, aggodalommal, küzdelemmel, vagy viszálykodással.

Ha valamit keresni kezdünk, legjobb a keresés sikerének reményében kezdeni. Ha egy ajtón kopogtatunk, ezt azért tesszük, mert elvárjuk hogy ki fogják nyitni. Ha valakit szivességre kérünk, azt kérésünk beteljesitése reményében tesszük. A mindennapi élet ügyeiben minket a bizalomteljes elvárás és remény, valamint az embertársaink igazságosságába, jóindulatába, sőt még bőkezüségébe is vetett hitünk késztet. Miért ne legyen ennyi bizalmunk az Istenben? Akkor talán majd megszüntethetjük a szerezés küzdelmét és viszálykodását; akkor talán majd hasznos és harmónikus lesz az életünk, amelyben minden törvényes emberi szükség bőségesen ki lesz elégitve.

Ha nincs hitünk Istennek az ő gyermekei gondoskodásához szükséges hatalmában és hajlandóságában, ez a hitetlenség biztosan Isten tényleges természetének téves felfogásából származik. Csak azért imádkozunk, hogy anyagi áldásokat kapjunk? Bármily bőségben is kapjuk ezeket, alig lehetnek hasznunkra azon bölcsesség és értelem birása nélkül, amely helyes módon való használatukhoz és élvezésükhöz szükséges. Ha Isten tudna az anyagi voltról, akkor tudna korlátozásról, tökéletlenségről, kudarcról, veszteségről és romlásról is. De Isten és az ő szellemi teremtése elpusztíthatatlan és örökké jó.

A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvének, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentirás Kulcsával) 7-ik oldalán Mary Baker Eddy ezt irta: „Az ember nem gyakorolhat az Istenre befolyást. Az ‚isteni fül' nem a hallási szerv idege, hanem a mindent halló és mindent tudó (isteni) Elme, aki mindég tud az ember minden egyes szükségletéről és aki azokat be fogja tölteni." Az ember, a végtelen (isteni) Elme szellemi ideája lévén, szükségei kizárólag elmeiek és szellemiek. Miután teljesen az isteni Elmébe tartozik, ezen szükségek félbeszakitás vagy változás nélkül be vannak töltve. Az igazi embernek, mert mindég az Isten jelenlétében van, nem kell se kérnie, keresnie, vagy beengedésért kopogtatnia, de a halandó embernek legnagyobb szüksége van arra, hogy irányitásért, bölcsességért, inspirációért, és felszentelt szándékért fohászkodjék. Keresniük kell, hogy a sok elmében való halandó hiedelmükből magukat kinevelhessék és hogy megtalálhassák az Istennek, mint az egyetlen Elmének helyes értelmét. A létezés igazságainak folytonos állitásával, mint azok a Bibliában és a Krisztusi Tudomány tanitásaiban találhatók, kell nekik a harmónia ajtaján, melyet a halandó hiedelmek csuktak be, kopogni. Kitartóan, folytonosan, a szellemi jó utáni mély óhajjal, és az annak megkapásában való teljes hittel kell nekik kopogni. A végtelen (isteni) Elme hatalmának és képességének, amellyel ideáját, az embert, föntartja és kielégíti, félelem nélküli, szilárd, állhatatos erősítése,—ez az a kopogtatás, amely kinyitja az ajtót a végtelen harmónia és mérhetetlen jónak megvalósitására.

Azt kérdezhetjük, Ha Isten nem tud az anyagi voltról, hogyan elégithetik ki az eddig említett tények az emberi szükségeket, mikor ezeknek kielégitése oly sok időbe, gondolkozásba és törekvésbe kerül? Két ellentét nem létezhetik együtt. Világosság és sötétség, tüz és fagy, lényeg és árnyék sohasem vegyülnek össze. És úgy, mikor az Igazság fénye árasztja el az emberi öntudatot, abban helyes, valódi ideákat képezve, amikor az emberi öntudat az isteni ragaszkodás és szándék tisztaságával ég, ugyanakkor nem tartalmazhatja vagy idézheti elő a hiány, inharmónia, betegség és viszálykodás hideg, mogorva, árnyékszerü hiedelmeit.

Tegyük föl például, hogy valaki, kinek üzlete nagyon kétes állapotban van, Jézus Krisztus tanitásainak elfogadására adja magát. Állhatatosan és áhitatosan fog bölcsességet, értelmet, szeplötlen tisztaságot és ragaszkodó szeretetet kérni és folyton arra fog törekedni, hogy ezen tulajdonságokat mindennapi ügyeibe bevezesse, és hogy a végtelen jó örökös jelenlétét állhatatosan erősítse. Ennek az embernek a világnézete teljesen meg fog változni. Ahol azelőtt az anyagi érzékekkel kudarcot és tétlenséget látott, ott most a szellemi érzékek segitségével az Isten szellemi ideákból álló teremtésének tökéletes rendjét és összeillését veszi észre. Látja hogy a végtelen Elme kormányoz, hogy az ember fogékony és tevékeny, s hogy ezen Elmét az értelem, bölcsesség, igazságosság, jóság, hatalom, és uralkodás ideáiban fejezi ki. A tétlenség és kudarc hamis fogalmainak nincsen értelmük amelylyel az ilyen szellemi erőnek ellent állhatnának. Kártevés nélkül kell eloszlaniok és ennek az embernek az üzlete felépülni és virulni fog.

Egészségre, otthonra, barátságra, vagy azon más áldások egyikére van szükségünk, amelyek az emberi exisztenciát boldogitják? Ha helyesen megértjük az emberi szükségek szellemi voltát és a végtelen Elmében létező biztos kielégítésüket, ezen emberi szükségek bőségesen el lesznek látva.

Flower Gardens of the Dolomites

To set down in order a list of the flowers to be found in the region known as the Dolomites, or as it is now called, the Italian Tyrol, in June, would be simply to tabulate a long botanical list of names, an array which might interest a botanist but which would be uninteresting to the average amateur gardener or lover of flowers. Such a list might surprise by its variety and length but the real unforgettable thrill is for one who sees for the first time these flowers growing wild in their native land. It is a delightful experience, leaving memorable pictures for thought to dwell upon long afterwards, a secret source of refreshment.

The first sight of Alpine uplands, when the gentians are in bloom, is as arresting as if the blue sky had dropped upon the grass. With just such gradations of blue, too, has one seen the heavens on a cloudless day, when the blue in the distance fades into a faint purple haze or glows with pink, orange and primrose tints, flushed with tiny clouds at sunset; for side by side, mingling with the sheets of gentians, are bright pink primulas dancing on tall stalks, white hellebore and the single white buttercups called Fair Maid of France, while all around and about smile the jolly plump globes of the yellow Troillus, another member of the large Eanunculus family. Indeed every step one takes will reveal new Alpine flowers of wonderful charm and delicacy around one's feet, while the long pale blue petals of the mountain clematis show up against the dark thorn of thickets and clumps of rock and bushes where it has thrown its clinging tendrils.

In the richer meadow lands further down, where innumerable grasses grow tall and graceful, there are gardens indeed; in fact, many of the garden flowers grown elsewhere with care and diligence are scattered here in affluent prodigality. Here the white St. Bruno lily, looking like a fairy, miniature Madonna lily, grows abundantly, her snowy whiteness shown to perfection against the rich purple of the stately dark columbine and the softer violet of the spotted orchis; while six other varieties of this fascinating family may be found hereabouts, the rarest being perhaps the spineless coral root orchis, more strange than pleasing to inexpert eyes. Where you can find Alpine azalea, marigold, peony, rhododendron, violas and pansies, the garden is well stocked and flickering everywhere like a bright and sprightly motif recurring in a symphony; there is also a vivid carmine vlitch which climbs with you up to where the great rocks of the Dolomites really begin. In that rarefied air it is exchanged for the rock plants, the pageant daphne, the Alpine rose; then, higher still, the cushion pinks, like great round pillows of a soft color which does not look quite like anything else—thrown down against the soft grays and ochres of the rock—are almost startling. They look too studied, too sophisticated and precious to be growing wild in these grand and lonely surroundings, yet one could almost fancy that a charming young girl in a flounced taffeta ball-dress had sat herself down on the mountainside, smiling ingenuously as you pass.

The pale lemon anemones, called Grass of Parnassus, look more at home in their rocky surroundings; and of course one expects all the saxifrages, rock-cress, trefoil, toothwort, milkwort, butterwort, fleabane, calamint and harebells to be growing there in beauty and abundance, with many other Alpine plants.

The only living creature which appears constantly in these mountain regions, except battalions of large ants, is the ring ousel, a fearless fellow about the size of the English blackbird, dusky brown with a ring of white round his neck; and his harsh cackle at the intruder is the only sound which breaks the stillness brooding over the crags and precipices. When viewed from the valley, these sheer heights look overpowering and terrific, but they never could make that impression complete to one who has climbed up to the rocky peaks; for the tender grace of the cushion pinks takes away all the griminess, and the little confiding faces of sweet rock plants clinging to every cranny with tiny hands, foster a sense of kindness and shelter in connection with these glorious Dolomites which leave upon the memory impressions of love rather than of fear. Thought reverts to peace, space and uplifted beauty, memories that refresh long after one has returned to the more humdrum plains of human habitation, to look maybe with dissatisfaction at one's own or one's neighbor's garden, whose attempts at rock and Alpine plant growing appear so pitiful beside the lavish and colorful gardens of the Dolomites.

E. B. C.

Houses of Sardinia

Quarto is one of the most important and most typical of the *campidano* towns and villages. . . .

Quarto, like the other *campidano* villages, is approached by long, dusty roads between the inevitable hedges of prickly pear. (The prickly pear has a purplish edible fruit which ripens in August and September and is used for feeding the pigs.) Its long streets, muddy in winter, and incredibly dusty in summer, are bounded by high brown walls, interrupted at intervals by the great gateways, called *su portali*, which are a feature of the district. It is only when one has passed through the little door in the lower part of one of these forbidding gateways, and entered the courtyard or *patio* which lies behind it, that one can have any conception of what one of these villages is really like. Despite the strong influence of Spain upon the language and costumes of the *campidanesi*, there is certainly no trace of *spagnolismo* about their homes. On the contrary, the comfort, neatness, and attraction of these hidden *patios* is in marked contrast to their gloomy external walls and the squalid streets, on which no windows open.

The courtyards of those homes into which Professor Costa introduced us, were each divided into two distinct halves, one of them being devoted to the stables for the oxen, the grist-mill (where the little blindfolded donkey goes round and round all day, grinding the corn), the cellars and outbuildings, the other—always on the western side, where the sun shines nearly all day long—to the needs of the family. Here is found a kind of flower-decked veranda, on to which the doors of the various rooms open. This veranda is the pride of every housewife's heart, and is called, in the dialect of the district, *sa lolla*. In front of the *lolla*, in the center of the courtyard, there is usually a small garden containing flowers, as well as oranges, lemons, and other fruit-trees.

Some of the *lollas* that we saw were most delightful open-air living-rooms, bedecked with a variety of flowers, particularly begonias, of which I noticed some fine specimens. Adjoining the *lolla* is the kitchen, which is well worth seeing for the way in which the numerous and complicated utensils—the copper ones shining like gold, and all spotlessly clean—are displayed on the walls. Some of the bigger homes have a room opening out of the kitchen, called in Sardinian *s' appusentu de is strezu de jenu*, "the room of the straw utensils," which is devoted entirely to the storage of the many different sorts of baskets used by the household. Some of these, in the rich families, are woven into decorative patterns or ornamented with small pieces of scarlet cloth. They are made, for the most part, at Sinnai, and large numbers are exported every year.—DOUGLAS GOLDRING, in "Sardinia."

Paget Garden

There was an old garden in Paget
Where tall snapdragons grew:
Imperious, regal court-ladies,
More lovely than they knew.

Whenever I passed that garden
I curtsied, gravely and low;
And I *think* sometimes one nodded—
Just faintly—but I don't know.

ADELE DE LEEUW.

Human Needs Abundantly Supplied

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often the little word "get" is within our thoughts and upon our lips, and how often it denotes the chief incentive in our daily deeds! We are all getters. We must get education, position, money, clothing, food, houses, health, pleasure, and satisfaction. In fact, most of our time is spent in getting what we believe will best meet our human needs; and this process of getting keeps vast numbers of machines in motion, and multitudes of people continually active.

It is undoubtedly right that legitimate human needs should be supplied. Did not Christ Jesus himself supply them? With tender compassion he fed the multitude, "lest they faint in the way." He bade his disciples make ready for the Passover; and prepared breakfast for them after his victory over the grave. Moreover, he set a simple rule for obtaining what is necessary to meet all human needs. He said, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." Not one of these actions includes hurry, anxiety, struggle, or strife.

When one sets about seeking something, he deems it wise to start out with the hope of finding. When one knocks at a door, he does so because he expects it to be opened. When one asks a favor of another, the request is made in the hope of obtaining it. In human affairs we are actuated by expectation and hope, and by faith in the justice, kindness, and even generosity of our fellow beings. Why not put as much faith in God? Then we might cease our struggling and striving to get; then we might live useful and harmonious lives with every legitimate human need abundantly supplied.

Surely this lack of faith in God's power and willingness to provide for His children comes from a mistaken sense of what God really is. Do we pray only for material blessings? These in abundance, without the wisdom and intelligence to use and enjoy them rightly, would be of little use. Were God to know materiality, He should know limitation, imperfection, failure, loss, and decay. But God and His spiritual creation are indestructible and eternally good.

On page 7 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written: "God is not influenced by man. The 'divine ear' is not an auditory nerve. It is the all-hearing and all-knowing Mind, to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied." Man being the spiritual idea of infinite Mind, his needs are solely mental and spiritual. Being embraced within Mind, these needs are met without interruption or variation. The real man, then, not being outside the divine presence, has no need to ask, or seek, or knock, but mortals do most urgently need to ask for guidance, wisdom, inspiration, and consecration. They need to seek in order to work out of their mortal belief in many minds and find the true understanding of God as the only Mind. With constant affirmations of the truths of being, as found in the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science, they need to knock at the door of harmony, which mortal beliefs have closed. They need to knock persistently, continually, with deep desire for spiritual good, and full faith that it will be received. Fearless, steady, persistent affirmation of the power and ability of infinite Mind to sustain and satisfy its idea, man, is the knocking which opens the door to the realization of boundless harmony and immeasurable good.

One may ask, If God knows not materiality, how can the foregoing facts meet human needs, the supplying of which seems to demand so much time, thought, and effort? Two opposites cannot dwell together. Light and darkness, fire and frost, substance and shadow, never mix. So when human consciousness is flooded with the light of Truth, building up right, substantial ideas, and glows with divine affection and purity of purpose, it cannot contain or produce the cold, gloomy, shadowy beliefs of lack, inharmony, sickness, and discord.

Suppose an individual whose business is in a very precarious condition begins to apply himself to obey Christ Jesus' command. Persistently and prayerfully he asks for wisdom, intelligence, purity, and affection, seeking continually to bring these into all his human affairs, and persistently affirming the omnipresence of abundant good. The mental outlook of that individual will be entirely changed. Where formerly he saw, through material sense, failure and inactivity, he now perceives, through spiritual sense, the perfect order and adjustment of God's creation of spiritual ideas. He sees infinite Mind governing, and man receptive and active, expressing this Mind through the ideas of intelligence, wisdom, justice, goodness, power, and dominion. Beliefs of inactivity and failure have no intelligence with which to stand against such spiritual force. They must fall harmless to the ground, and that individual's business will recuperate and thrive.

Is the human need health, home, companionship, or any of the blessings which happify human existence? Through the right understanding of man's spiritual needs and their assured supply, existent in infinite Mind, these human needs will be abundantly satisfied.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian.]

Always the Gulls

Always the gulls at morning in the bay
Are like a fountain lifting from the sea
Or like a vague fantastic feathery tree
With fruity branches sunward in the spray.

High over roof and shell and golden sand
Which rims the petal of this cobalt sea—
Always, like leaves, they flicker restlessly
Against the morning of the sea and land.

Spring up and veer, point seaward, float and feed,
With narrow wing bent sharply from the foam,
While from their massed insistent windy home,
A cry creaks, rasping in their throats' thin reed.

—LYNN RIGGS, in "The Iron Dish."

Great-Aunt Lancilla

My own first recollections of sweet-leaved geraniums go back to the days when as a child I used to stay with my great-aunt Lancilla. And whenever I smell those leaves I am instantly transported to her house, and in particular to the broad, sunny passage which led to the kitchen. The sun came pouring through the sloping glass roof, and there was a whole bank of the sweet-leaved geraniums, reaching well above my head. Pinching the leaves was always a joy, for the scents were so rich and so varied. And those scents now never fail to remind me of a gracious old lady who looked well to the ways of her placid, well-ordered household, and was loved by every one who served her, and every man, woman, and child in the village. . . .

She had in full measure that deep-rooted love of the Bible which is so characteristic of our race, and I often heard her repeating passages to herself as she went about the house and garden. Small wonder that her ways were ways of pleasantness and all her paths were peace. I remember standing one evening with her by the side of the great pond at the further end of the lawn and watching a singularly beautiful sunset. She looked at it in silence for a few minutes, and then almost unconsciously she repeated the whole of the Psalm, "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth his handiwork." To this day I can never read or hear that Psalm without thinking of her.

In appearance great-aunt Lancilla was a very impressive old lady. In the days when everyone of her age wore long skirts she invariably wore skirts quite four inches off the ground, both during the day and in the evening. The colour she most affected was a certain soft cinnamon brown one rarely sees nowadays. Others wore bonnets, but summer and winter she wore wide-brimmed hats, almost devoid of trimming and tied under her chin with a large flat bow. She rarely wore jewellery, but instead enchanting strings of beads which she had acquired in various parts of the world, and that was quite a generation before Paris or Chelsea had even dreamt of beads. No one loved pretty things more than she did, but I think she was almost unconscious of passing fashions. Under her skirt and fastened like an apron she wore a Pocket. Only a capital letter can give an idea of the size and importance of this curious garment, which consisted of a whole array of flat, envelope-like receptacles, into which she slipped anything and everything she needed. A trowel and a small hand-fork, for instance, disappeared easily into those capacious depths, to say nothing of such trifles as stale bread for the ducks, corn for the pigeons, etc. Most people would find it difficult to walk gracefully with trowels and such knocking their ankles, but these impedimenta never seemed to interfere with her quick, yet dignified movements. I never remember her carrying anything in her hands except flowers, fruit, or the candle lantern she took to light her way to church on winter evenings. — ELEANOR SINCLAIR ROHDE, in "The Scented Garden."

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

UNDEFEATED TO FACE PROBLEMS

Harvard, Syracuse, and Fordham in Crucial Games —Only Four Left

This is the seventh of a series of reviews on the big eartern college football contests of 1931 which will appear weekly. Reviews of the "Big Ten" Conference, the "Big Six" Conference, the Southern Conference, the Southwest Conference and the Pacific Coast Conference will also appear weekly.

Three of the four remaining undefeated major football teams of the eastern sector, Harvard, Fordham and Syracuse, run straight into as severe a testing as they have had this season on the ensuing weekend; the fourth undefeated team, Cornell, might have difficulty; but pre-game forecasts give its opponent, Dartmouth, little chance for victory.

The Crimson, realizing that only good fortune saved it from defeat at the hands of an improved Dartmouth team, 7 to 6 last Saturday, has no less than the best Holy Cross team in years to face. Fordham, tied but undefeated, disposed of a rugged Detroit University team Saturday, 39 to 9, and now engages with New York, a team upset two weeks ago by Oregon, 14 to 6, and nosed out Saturday, 7 to 6, by Georgia and about ready for a victory. Syracuse has marched through seven straight games but meets a possible tartar in Colgate, defeated only by N. Y. U. 13 to 0, earlier in the season.

Other scheduled games, any of which may add materially to the 1931 history of eastern football, see Brown at Columbia, Georgia Tech at Peennsylvania—Penn dropping from the undefeated list Saturday when defeated by Notre Dame, 49 to 0—West Point at Pittsburgh, and Notre Dame vs. Annapolis at Baltimore. Of these the Army-Panther game should be the best.

Nearest to Upset

Nearest to an upset among the favored was the stirring defensive game Dartmouth displayed against Harvard. The Big Green, lacking a rushing game and minus stars, capitalized on a Crimson fumble, forward passed, W. H. Morton '32 to W. T. McCall '32 for a touchdown in the first period, and then tenaciously clung to its six points until late in the fourth quarter. Smashing ends, improved line play and a fast moving secondary gave ground to Harvard reluctantly outside the Green 20-yard line but when scoring was imminent, Dartmouth's line tightened more and smashed down the Harvard plays. Harvard outrushed Dartmouth some 232 yards to 14, but that was expected.

In desperation Capt. W. Barry Wood Jr. '32 hurled a pass from the 50-yard to Carl H. Hageman '33 on Dartmouth's two-yard line for the tying score and then calmly booted over the winning point. Harvard failed to display its supposed power, its blocking was only half efficient—due mostly to the hard-charging Dartmouth ends—and its forward-passing game was practically nullified because Captain Wood never used the pass until necessary and at such times the Dartmouth secondary was alert and the line hurried the passes more than any team has done in the Stadium this fall.

Harvard knew just what to expect from Dartmouth, offensively, and must have made allowance for improved defensive play, but was unable to take any substantial advantage. The timing of the Crimson plays was slow with the running guards far too late to help much and the blockers found their targets in on them too soon to do thorough jobs. Had Harvard scored first and Dartmouth been forced to open up its passing game a wild spectacle might have occurred. Neither Wood nor Morton displayed all-American quarterback judgment; but each starred in the scoring and Morton's punting was the finest in the Stadium for years—without it Dartmouth would have been "back on its heels" much more often. W. J. Hoffman '33, Dartmouth guard, played heroically and was considerable of a bother to Harvard. The game should do each team much good.

Hard Game to Lose

N. Y. U., schooled and ready for Georgia, met and outplayed the southerners for a major portion of the game, scoring first and losing only when N. H. Mott '33 staged a magnificent 97-yard run back of a kickoff to tie and the famed V. S. "Catfish" Smith '32 place-kicked the extra point to win. It was a hard game for the Violet to lose, and was, incidentally, exactly the same score as last year. The Georgians continue one of the undefeated southern teams. A long forward pass for a 47-yard gain and two line plays gave the Violet its score. Sixty-five thousand people viewed the game.

The three "C" teams of New York, Columbia, Cornell and Colgate, all marched through to victories by sizable scores, the Lions defeating Virginia, 27 to 0, Colgate besting Pennsylvania State after an uncertain start, 32 to 7, and Cornell running through signals against Alfred, 54 to 0. West Point went through an easy affair preparatory to its conflict with Pittsburgh, defeating Louisiana State in an intersectional game, 20 to 0, while the Panthers were victorious after a hard game in an annual affair with its city rival, Carnegie Tech, 14 to 6.

Pennsylvania, with an undefeated team, but minus its star ends, went westward to South Bend, Ind., with some hope of a good showing, but was subjected to a humiliating 49-to-0 defeat by the Notre Dame machine. When a team can successively subject Drake, Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech and Pennsylvania to overwhelming defeats, that team is more than a college football eleven—it is a football machine.

Lehigh Beats Tigers

Lehigh has not done much this season but did click long enough to upset Princeton, 19 to 7, and now the Tigers have lost five straight games. Brown recovered from its 33-to-0 setback at the hands of Holy Cross a week ago to defeat Ohio Wesleyan at Providence Saturday, 26 to 13. Holy Cross, Syracuse and Yale marked time for later engagements by winning games respectively from Duquesne, 12 to 0, Western Reserve, 33 to 0, and St. John's of Annapolis, 52 to 0.

Williams took a decisive lead in the "Little Three" by defeating Wesleyan, 29 to 7, since Wesleyan has already defeated Amherst; but the Williams eleven has to meet Amherst in the final Saturday. Maine won the State title, defeating Bowdoin, 20 to 0, thereby defeating Bates, Colby and Bowdoin, all members, on successive Saturdays. Other small college games of note were the victories of Tufts against Boston University, 6 to 0, Springfield against the undefeated Massachusetts State eleven, 21 to 3, and Amherst against Trinity, 33 to 6. Middlebury, New Hampshire, Rhode Island State and Boston College also won, the latter defeating Western Maryland at Baltimore, 19 to 13.

B.A.A. JOINS SPECIAL TOUR TO OLYMPICS

Coöperating in what promises to be the greatest sports pilgrimage in the history of international competition, the Boston Athletic Association last night joined with three other leading clubs of the Atlantic seaboard to encourage the attendance, en masse, of eastern sports enthusiasts at the Xth Olympiad in 1932 at Los Angeles.

This movement, as outlined by Mr. James D. Hooley, who is chairman of the Boston A. A. committee of arrangements, will take the form of a de luxe westward transcontinental tour by rail and a return sea cruise by way of the Panama Canal and Havana, The leading cities of the West, the national parks, museums and famous sports centers will be visited en route.

Associated with the Boston A .A. in the plan are the Penn Athletic Club, with Mr. Henry Penn Burke as chairman of the tour committee; the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, with Mr. Edmund Butler, chairman; and the New York Athletic Club, New. York, Mr. James L. Kirby, chairman. Members of these clubs, their families and friends are eligible for the tour.

The special train on this tour, according to Mr. Burke's announcement, will leave from New York on Sunday, July 24, with the Boston A. A. and New York A. C. groups, and will travel to Washington, picking up the Penn A. C. members of the party at Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore.

McGILL IS VICTOR AT CROSS-COUNTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 9—McGill University captured the Canadian intercollegiate cross-country championship and the Little Cup on Saturday in the annual race over the 5.6-mile course of the University of Toronto. It was a close battle as the McGill and Toronto teams tied for first place with 22 points, the former scoring their first victory since 1919 through R. C. J. Goode of McGill, former captain of the Cambridge University harriers, finishing first by a 50-yard margin over Kibblewhite of Toronto in 28m. 3 2-5s. Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph was third and Royal Military College fourth. The tie was the first since the championship was inaugurated in 1909.

Goode and Kibblewhite went into the lead at the start and they staged a side-by-side duel all the way with the winner staging a sprint at the finish which gave him the victory. The next four men, McLennan of Toronto, McArthy of O. A. C., Sampson and Whitcomb of McGill, were closely bunched.

OLYMPIC EPEE TEAM PICKED

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—The squad from which the American Olympic epee team will be selected was announced Saturday by the American Olympic fencing committee. The squad: Lieut. George C. Calnan, U. S. N.; Miguel A. De Capriles, New York; Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A.; Allen A. Milner, Paris, France; Marcel Pasche, New York; Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Cambridge, Mass.; William H. Russell, New York; Curtis C. Shears, New York; Donald B. Wildhaus, Derby, Conn., and Lieut. James P. Wilbur, U. S. N. Lieutenant Calnan is present United States champion, and has been selected to captain the Olympic squad. He has been a member of the Olympic team three times.

ZEPP AND DORCHESTER CLUB WIN

William Zepp, Dorchester Club, United States cross-country and 10-mile champion, won his second New England championship in a row on Saturday when he came in ahead of 51 finishers over the approximate six-mile hill and dale course at Franklin Park, Boston. Zepp's time for the distance was 32m. 36s., and helped his club successfully to defend its team title. Five of the first nine men were Dorchester runners. Thomas McDonough of the Boston Athletic Association finished second, while James P. Henigan, North Medford Athletic Club, came in third. The B. A. A. took second place among the teams and North Medford was third.

OLYMPICS DEFEAT FALCONS, 1-0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 9—Valentine Hofmnger, husky defenseman for Detroit Olympics, scored a goal on a pass from Leroy Goldsworthy in the second period of last night's game against Detroit Falcons to bring about a 1-to-0 victory for the Internation Leaguers. It was the first win in three games of a three-game city championship series for the Olympics, although the margin of defeat in the other games had been only one goal. Falcons won the first, 3 to 2, and the second, 1 to 0, and took the series 4 goals to 3.

MACFARLANE WINS WITH 214

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—William Macfarlane, winner of the 1925 United States open golf championship, left a fine field far behind yesterday to win the National Capital open tournament over the Kenwood course in near-by Maryland. Shooting close to par golf all the way, the professional at Oak Ridge, N. Y., finished with 214 for the 54 holes to win the big share of the prize money of $2550. His nearest rivals were T. D. Armour, British open champion, and Sol Dibuono of Larchmont, N. Y., with scores of 220.

CUMMINGS TAKES 100-LAP RACE

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 9 (AP)—Bill Cummings, Indianapolis automobile driver, won the 100-lap feature event at the Legion Scot Speedway yesterday afternoon. His time was 48m. 42 2-5s. Francis Quinn, Los Angeles, was second; Arvel Brunmier, Whittier, Calif., was third; Ernie Triplett, Belvedere, Calif., fourth; Stubby Stubblefield, Los Angeles, fifth, and Howard Wilcox, Indianapolis, sixth. Brunmier won the Italian helmet dash, a special two-lap event open to the three fastest qualifying cars, in 54.75s.

MADRID ELEVEN LOSES, 1 TO 0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—A team of players selected from the Spanish-American Soccer League defeated the Racing Club of Madrid, Spain, at McGoldrick's Recreation Field in Brooklyn yesterday, 1 to 0. Frank Macepo, playing inside right for the league eleven, scored the only goal of the game two minutes before the end of the first half. The Racing Club gave a fine exhibition, but was unable to pass the winner's brilliant goal tender, Costa.

40,000 Fans Cheer As Major Leaguers Win

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Nov. 9

ALTHOUGH it lost the game to a team of American major and minor league barnstormers, the Meiji University baseball team set 40,000 Japanese fans to cheering wildly today by hitting "Lefty" Grove, Philadelphia pitcher, for two singles and George Kelly, minor league player, for a double. The Americans won the game 4 to 0.

Grove struck out 11 Japanese players, retiring in favor of Kelly at the end of the seventh inning.

Al Simmons of the Athletics hit a home run and Frank J. O'Doul a triple.

GOLF ASSOCIATION RENAMES OFFICERS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—At the next annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, it is expected that no change of more than minor importance will be presented on the ticket of officers. Herbert H. Ramsey succeeded Findlay S. Douglas last January and has been nominated for the customary second term. Virtually the entire slate which went into office a year ago will serve a second term.

Rodman E. Griscom of the Merion Cricket Club and Robert M. Cutting of Chicago remain vice-presidents. Prescott S. Bush, secretary; Charles H. Sabin, treasurer, and Livingston Platt, counsel, are other members of the board who are renominated. The date of the Golf Association meeting has not yet been selected. The ticket is as follows:

President—H. H. Ramsay, National Golf Links of America.

Vice-presidents—Robert M. Cutting, Hinsdale Golf Club, and Rodman E. Griscom, Merion Cricket Club.

Secretary—Prescott S. Bush, the Round Hill Club.

Treasurer—Charles H. Sabin, National Golf Links of America.

Counsel—Livingston Platt, the Apawamis Club.

Executive committee—Prescott S. Bush, the Round Hill Club; Robert M. Cutting, Hinsdale Golf Club; Ganson Depew, Country Club of Buffalo; Charles L. Baxter, Brook Hollow Golf Club; Rodman E. Griscom, Merion Cricket Club; John G. Jackson, Decpdale Golf Club; Herbert Jacques, the Country Club (Brookline); Harrison R. Johnston, White Bear Yacht Club; A. S. Kerry, Seattle Golf Club; H. H. Ramsay, National Golf Links of America; Archibald M. Reid, St. Andrews Golf Club; Charles H. Sabin, National Golf Links of America; E. H. Seaver, Los Angeles Country Club.

SOUTH AFRICANS WIN FROM SERVICE TEAM

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TWICKENHAM, Eng., Nov. 9—Without great difficulty, the South African Rugby footballers maintained their unbeaten record on Saturday at the Rugby Union Grounds when they defeated the combined Services—considered to be one of their toughest problems—here 23 points to 0 in a fast open game. The "Springboks" have now played 11 matches, won 10 and drawn 1, and the reason must have been apparent to anyone who saw Saturday's performance.

The visitors are now a team in the fullest sense of the word and their powers of combination behind the scrum are quite beyond those of a majority of opponents met so far. They were certainly away ahead of anything the Services could do and their last try might have been worked out from a diagram in a textbook on the game.

The Services' husky forwards put up a heroic performance against the South African's huge, speedy octet, but their backs were overmastered and that is, in brief, the story of the game. Particularly conspicuous were the halfbacks. D. Craven and Benny Osler, the Tourists' skipper. They did brilliant things for themselves and more brilliant things to make openings for other people on their side. The Springboks' points came from four goals and one try.

OVER the NET

AT A recent meeting of the English Lawn Tennis Association Council, held at the River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, it was decided to send two players to take part in a tournament at Stockholm Nov. 21 and 22 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the Swedish Lawn Tennis Association. A match will also be played by the Britishers in Denmark on the homeward journey.

A special correspondent to Lawn Tennis and Badminton (England) in reporting Jean Borotra's victory in the covered courts championship at the Queen's Club in October, reports that Borotra's fifth victory in singles equals that of his fellow-countryman, A. H. Gobert. This correspondent adds that Borotra has only been beaten twice on the wood at Queen's, each time by H. W. (Bunny) Austin, whereas Tilden failed on the one occasion he met the Frenchman at Queen's. Austin was not competing in the singles event this year, and Borotra's last opponent was Jiro Sato, who was out to maintain his recent long series of successes, and at the same time avenge his two defeats at the hands of the Frenchman, who had beaten him twice on different surfaces, by three sets to two in Paris, and by three sets to one at Wimbledon. On the covered courts it was felt that Borotra had the advantage against Sato, the latter being a stranger to such conditions until recently. Sato, however, gave his man a rare fight, and may be accounted unfortunate in finding his opponent at the very top of his game. The score of the match was 10—8, 6—3, 0—6, 6—3. Miss J. Morfey won the women's singles by defeating Miss Mary Heeley in the final round, 6—1, 6—0.

CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—The newest development in squash racquets, the metropolitan Class C team championship, got under way yesterday, when the clubs composing the Westchester County group played two matches. At the Greenwich Country Club the home team defeated the Round Hill Club five, also of Greenwich, 4 to 1, while across the county, at the Swimming and Racquet Club of Ardsley, the hosts administered a defeat to the team of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, also by a score of 4 to 1. The third scheduled match, between the Field Club of Greenwich and the Apawamis Club of Rye, was postponed, as the Apawamis courts were not ready.

BRUINS DEFEAT SPRINGFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 9—Boston Bruins, rated one of the strongest teams in the National Hockey League, defeated the Springfield Indians, expected to be the strongest in the Canadian-American Hockey League, 3 to 1, in a charity hockey game here Saturday night. Bill Toughey, former Ottawa player, figured in all three goals, passing to Weiland for the first in the second session and converting a pass from Owen before the period ended. Saunders and Heller combined for the Indians goal in the second period. Weiland scored Toughey's rebound for the final Bruin goal in the third period. There were 13 penalties in the game.

Four Goals in Four Minutes for Albion

LEADING TEAMS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS:

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Everton	10	1	3	44	22	21
W. B'mwich Albion	8	3	4	31	14	19
Sheff. Wednesday	8	2	4	42	31	18
Huddersf'ld Town	7	4	3	23	17	18
The Arsenal	8	5	3	29	20	17
Middlesbrough	7	3	4	30	25	17
Aston Villa	7	3	3	35	17	16
Sheffield United	7	3	5	27	20	16
Liverpool	7	2	5	30	25	16
Leicester City	7	2	5	30	26	16
Bolton Wanderers	6	3	5	26	26	15

SECOND DIVISION

Leeds United	10	2	2	29	10	22
Bradford	9	2	3	27	14	20
Plymouth Argyle	8	4	2	30	18	20
Stoke City	9	1	4	28	15	19
Wolverh'pt'n W'nd	8	2	3	34	14	18
Millwall Athletic	6	2	6	25	24	14
Nottingham Forest	7	3	5	28	25	16
Bury	8	2	4	31	19	18
Oldham Athletic	5	4	5	23	22	14
Burnley	5	4	4	19	19	14
Notts County	6	2	6	28	20	14

THIRD DIVISION—NORTHERN SECTION

Gateshead	10	1	2	36	14	21
Southport	9	3	3	22	15	21
Lincoln City	9	1	2	27	10	19
York City	8	3	4	24	23	19
Wrexham	6	5	3	26	19	17
Chester	5	6	3	23	22	16
Darlington	6	3	4	20	19	15
Accrington Stan'y	7	1	5	32	29	15
Barrow	7	1	6	20	20	15
Tranmere Rovers	5	3	6	35	21	14
Hartlepools United	5	4	5	22	33	14

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

Southend United	8	6	0	30	14	22
Brentford	10	2	2	30	15	22
Fulham	9	2	3	46	24	20
Watford	9	2	3	39	25	20
Crystal Palace	7	3	5	31	18	19
Exeter City	7	3	5	35	20	17
Norwich City	6	4	4	24	16	16
Coventry City	6	4	4	33	29	16
B. and B. Athletic	7	2	5	28	26	16
Brighton & H. A.	6	4	5	20	20	16
Luton Town	7	1	7	25	22	15

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Motherwell	12	4	1	56	18	28
Glasgow Rangers	12	2	2	48	16	26
Glasgow Celtic	8	7	1	45	22	23
Aberdeen	10	3	5	33	26	23
Kilmarnock	9	4	4	31	23	22
Third Lanark	10	2	5	41	39	22
St. Mirren	10	1	6	32	23	21
Clyde	7	5	5	26	25	19
Cowdenbeath	8	5	7	32	42	17
Heart of Midl'th'n	7	2	9	24	28	16

SECOND DIVISION

East Sterling	12	2	2	45	20	26
Stenhouse Muir	10	3	2	44	25	23
Forfar Athletic	9	4	2	31	23	22
Bo'Ness	10	2	4	32	27	22
St. Johnstone	9	3	4	38	27	21
Hibernian	8	4	4	35	19	20
East Fife	8	2	6	47	30	18
Raith Rovers	8	2	6	41	31	18
St. Bernards	7	4	5	36	28	18
Queen of South	8	1	7	44	35	17

IRISH LEAGUE

Linfield	9	2	1	37	13	20
Glentoran	9	1	2	45	23	19
Belfast Celtic	7	4	1	22	7	16
Derry City	6	4	2	27	13	16
Coleraine	5	4	3	29	20	13
Distillery	5	3	4	31	34	13

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 9—A goal-scoring feat, which ranks among the most extraordinary ever known in the history of English League football, was accomplished Saturday by W. G. Richardson, young center forward of the West Bromwich Albion Club, who obtained four goals in four minutes against West Ham United. The only precedent one can trace in the annals of soccer is the case when James McIntyre of Blackburn Rovers did a similar thing against Everton in 1922. As a result of Richardson's accurate marksmanship, Albion has gained slightly upon Everton in the race for the league championship, wherein these two clubs—promoted from the second division at the end of last season—are setting a fast pace.

There is no change in the leadership to record in any section of the league as the outcome of Saturday's matches, but there was nearly one in the southern competion of the third division, for Southend United could only draw with Mansfield Town, newcomer to the league, while Brentford, runnerup, won comfortably against Swindon Town and brought its points total level with Southend. Southend still enjoys the distinction of being the only undefeated side in "big" league soccer.

Eastern Football Scores

HARVARD		YALE	
28-Bates	0	19-Maine	0
39-N. Hampshire	0	7-Georgia	26
14-West Point	13	27-Chicago	0
35-Texas	7	6-West Point	6
19-Virginia	0	33-Dartmouth	33
7-Dartmouth	6	52-St. John's	0
142	26	144	65
PRINCETON		**ANNAPOLIS**	
27-Amherst	0	13-William&Mary	6
7-Brown	19	0-Maryland	6
0-Cornell	33	12-Delaware	7
0-Annapolis	15	15-Princeton	0
0-Michigan	21	0-W. V. Wes.	0
7-Lehigh	19	0-Ohio State	20
41	107	40	39
COLUMBIA		**DARTMOUTH**	
61-Middlebury	0	56-Norwich	6
51-Union	0	61-Buffalo	0
37-Wesleyan	0	14-Holy Cross	7
19-Dartmouth	6	6-Columbia	19
19-Williams	0	20-Lebanon	6
0-Cornell	13	33-Yale	33
27-Virginia	0	6-Harvard	7
214	19	196	78
WEST POINT		**COLGATE**	
60-Ohio North'n	0	40-Niagara	0
67-Knox	6	45-St. Lawrence	0
20-Michigan S.	7	16-Lafayette	0
13-Harvard	14	33-Manhattan	0
0-Yale	6	0-N. Y. U.	13
27-Colorado	0	27-Mississippi	0
20-Louisiana	0	32-Penn State	7
113	33	193	20
CORNELL		**SYRACUSE**	
68-Clarkson	0	46-St. Lawrence	6
37-Niagara	6	49-Hobart	0
27-Richmond	0	48-Ohio Wes	7
33-Princeton	0	33-Florida	12
13-Columbia	0	7-Penn State	0
54-Alfred	0	15-Mich. State	10
		33-West. Res.	0
232	6	231	35
PITTSBURGH		**NEW YORK**	
61-Miami (O.)	0	65-Hobart	0
20-Iowa	0	64-W. V. Wes.	0
34-W. Virginia	0	34-Georgetown	0
32-West. Res.	0	27-Rutgers	7
12-Notre Dame	25	13-Colgate	0
41-Penn State	6	6-Oregon	14
14-Carnegie T.	6	6-Georgia	7
214	37	205	28
BROWN		**WASH. & JEFF.**	
22-Colby	0	14-W. V. Wes.	0
18-R. I. State	0	10-Carnegie T.	7
19-Princeton	7	19-Marshall	0
38-Tufts	13	13-Wes Maryland	12
33-Lehigh	0	0-Lafayette	21
0-Holy Cross	33	3-Temple	6
26-Ohio Wes.	13	6-Marquette	13
156	65	65	59
CARNEGIE TECH.		**PENNSYLVANIA**	
25-Buffalo	0	32-Swarthmore	7
7-W. & J.	10	14-Frank & M.	0
13-Georgia Tech	0	32-Lehigh	0
6-Purdue	13	27-Wisconsin	13
0-Notre Dame	19	3-Lafayette	0
6-Pittsburgh	14	0-Notre Dame	49
57	56	106	69

QUEEN'S LOSES RUGBY LEAD

Western Ontario Advances to the Top—McGill Defeats Toronto

CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE SENIOR RUGBY UNION STANDING

College	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	Pts
Western Ontario	4	0	1	29	19	8
Queen's	3	1	1	27	21	7
McGill	2	1	2	32	30	5
Toronto	0	0	5	17	35	0

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 9—University of Western Ontario went into the leadership of the Senior Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Union struggle here on Saturday when it defeated the previously undefeated champion, Queen's University team, 3 to 2. The game was well played under the weather conditions and enabled Western Ontario to pass Queen's in the standing. The winners had a more decided margin on the play than the score indicates and while they had an advantage in midfield play they could not penetrate the Queen's line when they were within five yards of a touchdown on two occasions.

The winners scored twice in the first period and once in the second while Queen's scored a single in each of the first and fourth quarters. Kennedy of Western Ontario was the star of the game, although Paterson, Brown, Valeriote, Stuart, Hamlin and Carter played prominent parts. The summary:

WESTERN ONTARIO	QUEEN'S
McKay, Bell, lo	ro, Hallett, Dediana
Tweedie, Veroni, lm	rm, Stuart, Purvis
Stull, Gugino, li	ri, Murphy, Hendershott
McDermott, s	s, Simmonds
Quigley, ri	li, Stanyar, Lecky
Valeriote, rm	lm, Hamlin, Walker
McLachlan, Thompson, ro	lo, Ralph, Davidson
Ward, qb	qb, Caldwell
Kennedy, lhb	rhb, Gilmore
Paterson, chb	chb, Carter
Brown, rhb	lhb, Reist, Dey
Bryant, Schnarr, fw	fw, McKelvey

Score—University of Western Ontario 3, Queen's University 2. Rouges—Paterson for Western Ontario 2; Carter for Queen's. Touch in goal—Paterson for Western Ontario; Carter for Queen's. Referee—Joe O'Brien, Montreal. Umpire—T. Barton, Montreal. Head lineman—G. Kiell, Ottawa. Time—Four 15m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 9—University of Toronto lost its fifth straight game in the Senior Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Union championship here on Saturday when McGill scored a touchdown in the last three minutes to break a 3 to 3 tie, the final score being 8 to 3. It was the fourth game that Toronto has lost in the final three minutes this season. Toronto tried a forward pass near the end of the final quarter, but J. Keith dropped Sinclair's toss when he was in the open and within a few feet of the McGill line. The winners secured possession and after Doherty had kicked to Richardson and the latter fumbled, McGill regained possession. Then Krukowski shot a forward pass to Hammond who ran over for the touchdown. The summary:

McGILL	TORONTO
Newton, Fysh, lo	ro, Bennett, Reynolds
Kenny, Sangster, lm	rm, Laing
Pierce, Harvey, li	ri, Galloway
Halpenny, s	s, G. Keith, Ferguson
Garcelon, ri	li, Henderson, Witzel
Watson, Freeman, rm	lm, Dewar, Rogers
Griffiths, McGillivray, ro	lo, J. Keith, Crocker
Krukowski, qb	qb, Twaites
Olker, Talpis, lhb	rhb, Fitzpatrick
Doherty, chb	chb, Sinclair
Hammond, Smythe, rhb	lhb, Richardson, Arnup
Young, fw	fw, Copp, Snider

Score—McGill University 8, University of Toronto 3. Touchdown—Hammond for McGill. Safety touch—Krukowski for McGill. Rouges—Doherty 2 for McGill. Touch in goal—Doherty for McGill; Sinclair for Toronto. Referee—H. Foster, Montreal. Umpire—H. Plaxton, Toronto. Head lineman—F. Bartlett, Toronto. Time—Four 15m. periods.

NIPPON SKI TEAM TO JOIN OLYMPICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Far-off Nippon will be represented at the III Olympic Winter Games here Feb. 4 to 13, 1932, by a team of 10 skiers, according to information received from Y. Kagami, secretary of the National Ski Association of Japan.

The Japanese team will sail from Yokohama on Dec. 24, arriving in Lake Placid about Jan. 10. This will give the Far East ski stars nearly a month in which to familiarize themselves with the Lake Placid Olympic jump and the 250 miles of ski trails from which the Olympic race courses will be selected.

Members of the Japanese Olympic team will be G. Adachi, T. Tsubokawa, K. Yamada, H. Kuriyagawa, Y. Takada, S. Iwasaki, I. Ageishi, M. Makita, K. Taniguchi and I. Sekiguchi.

The ski sport has made great strides in Japan during the last decade, the mountainous islands affording an ideal terrain for cross-country racing. Japan was represented by a ski team at the II Olympic winter games at St. Moritz, Switzerland, in 1928. Her skiers hope to make a strong showing at the Lake Placid Games, where they are expected to vie for international honors with powerful teams of European nations where skiing has become a winter tradition, among them Norway, Sweden, Germany and Finland.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Alabama 41, Florida 0.
Albright 49, Washington C. 6.
Allegheny 7, St. Bonaventure 6.
Amherst 33, Trinity 6.
Appalachian 6, Maryville 6.
Arizona 19, Flagstaff 12.
Aurora 40, Morton 0.
Baker 7, William Jewell 7.
Baldwin Wallace 26, Ashland 0.
Bluffton 32, Earlham 0.
Boston College 19, Western Maryland 13.
Bowdoin 14, Bluefield 0.
Bowling Green 6, Findlay 6.
Brigham Young 6, Utah Aggies 0.
Brooklyn C. C. 15, New York Aggies 0.
Brown 26, Ohio Wesleyan 13.
Bucknell 7, Georgetown 0.
California 13, Washington 0.
Carleton 33, Coe 2.
Carthage 12, Eureka 7.
Case 52, Hiram 6.
Catholic 19, Manhattan 6.
Central State 13, Alma 0.
Chattanooga 68, Transylvania 7.
Chicago 13, Arkansas 13.
Cincinnati 33, Dennison 0.
Colgate 32, Penn State 7.
Colorado 25, Denver 6.
Colorado Aggies 26, Wyoming 6.
Columbia 27, Virginia 0.
Columbia C. 12, Whitman 0.
Concordia 41, Gustavus Adolphus 6.
Cornell 54, Alfred 0.
Cornell C. 9, Knox 0.
Cotter 25, Columbus 7.
Davidson 14, Citadel 7.
Davis Elkins 13, St. Thomas 0.
Dayton 7, Xavier 7.
De Paul 46, Louisville 0.
Defiance 26, Detroit C. C. 7.
Delaware 26, Swarthmore 0.
Delta T. 7, Lambuth 6.
Dickinson 0, Gettysburg 0.
Dickinson Teach. 0, Minot Teach. 0.
Drexel 12, Ursinus 7.
Duke 7, Kentucky 0.
Eau Claire Teach 14, Stout 0.
Elon 20, High Point 0.
Findlay 6, Bowling Green 6.
Fordham 39, Detroit 9.
Franklin 27, Wabash 14.
Franklin and Marshall 40, Muhlenberg 13.
Geneva 19, Waynesburg 6.
Geo. Washington 45, Salem 0.
Georgia 7, New York 6.
Gonzaga 21, San Francisco 6.
Grinnell 25, Washington 0.
Grove City 12, John Carroll 0.
Guilford 18, Lenoir Rhyne 6.
Hamline 12, Augsburg 0.
Hampden-Sydney 18, Lynchburg 0.
Hampton 21, Greensboro A. T. 0.
Hartwick 6, Upsala 0.
Harvard 7, Dartmouth 6.
Haskell 26, Emporia 0.
Haverford 18, Hamilton 6.
Hillsdale 13, Olivet 0.
Hiwassee 32, W. N. S. Teach. 6.
Holy Cross 12, Duquesne 0.
Huron 0, Sioux Falls 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 12, Bradley Tech 6.
Iowa State 7, Kansas State 6.
Iowa Wesleyan 17, Stambrose 14.
Jamestown 27, Park Region 21.
Juniata 26, Susquehanna 2.
Kalamazoo 20, Hope 19.
Kansas Wesleyan 6, Phillips 6.
Kent 33, Capital 0.
Lacrosse Teach. 25, Platteville Teach. 0.
Lafayette 22, Rutgers 0.
Langley Field 20, Potomac State 0.
Lawrence 13, Carroll 12.
Lebanon Valley 15, St. Joseph 6.
Lehigh 19, Princeton 7.
LeMoyne 13, Tougaloo 6.
Lincoln Memorial 13, E. K. Teach 8.
Long Island 13, Hobart 6.
Lowell T. S. 6,

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Michel Mouse Goes Up to London Town

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS,
Author of "Old Town Clock"

MICHEL MOUSE and Melinda, his wife, lived all summer long down in the wheat field back of Farmer Tilton's stables. It was really a perfect summer home for a Mouse family. But when the chilly autumn days came, Michel took them all up to the big barn for the winter. And it was there that he first heard about the King.

There were a great many mice living in the barn, but you would have had to poke about a good bit to find their little homes, hidden away as they were under mangers and between walls. At night, when they all gathered in the granary, talk went round of many things; and of all the adventures which were told, none pleased Michel half so well as the one Mr. Simeon Mouse repeated over and over.

He had been, once upon a time, it seemed, up to London town and had seen the King's crown and the Queen's jewels. Sometimes the story went one way, and sometimes another; but, at any rate, he said he had been there and had seen them with his own eyes. Before he had heard the tale many times, Michel Mouse knew that he should never be satisfied until he, too, had seen the King and Queen, and all the royal treasures.

"It is preposterous!" said Melinda, his wife.

Melinda loved to use big words. In fact, she was more or less of a literary mouse. Michel did not know exactly what she meant, but he understood that she was not in favor of his going. He tried very hard to forget that he wanted to go, but he did not seem able to do that.

"Why, you do not even know the way to London town!" Melinda warned him. But Michel said he could ask a policeman.

"Isn't it a long journey?" she demanded.

"Why, yes," Michel admitted; he thought it was rather far.

"You don't know one single solitary person in the whole town!" Melinda declared. But Michel reminded her that he always was one to make himself at home wherever he went.

Melinda wrote down, in the little book which she carried in her apron pocket, his answers to these questions, so that she might look them over after he had gone. For go he did. Oh my, yes! After he had spent days and days talking of nothing but the King, and night upon night dreaming of golden crowns and sparkling jewels, Melinda gave up and set about getting him ready for the trip.

She helped him brush his pretty gray coat, and she packed into his little traveling bag the choicest bits of food she could find. Finally, she kissed him good-by, and watched him go scurrying down the lane and turn out into the wide road that led up to London. Then she took from her pocket the little book and wrote in it: "This day, my husband, Michel Mouse, started for London town to see the King. Warm and pleasant."

* * *

It would take a book to hold all the adventures that befell Michel on the way, but he set down the most important happenings, each night, in a tiny "Journal" which Melinda had given him as a parting gift. All well-regulated Mouse libraries now have a copy, if you care to ask for it there.

Long before he reached the end of his trip he felt that he had seen fully half the wonders of the world; but when he came into the town and heard the bells ringing, and saw the throngs of people going this way and that he began to think that the world was, after all, probably a bigger place than he had supposed.

By hook and by crook, he came at last to the King's palace; and, in some way, he managed one day to get himself into the very room where the King sat reading to the Queen. If Michel had kept quiet, no one would ever have known he was there, but he was so pleased to think he had got into royal company that he carelessly stepped on a rustly paper, and the secret was out. The Queen saw him first, and gave a little squeal. "For all the world like Farmer Tilton's wife!" thought Michel, scampering behind a velvet curtain.

"Oh dear! Oh dear!" said the Queen, fidgeting about. "However did a mouse get in here!"

"Well, my dear," laughed the King, "you know there is an old saying about a mouse looking at a King."

"You mean, 'A cat may look at a King,' I think," the Queen corrected.

When Michel heard the word cat he decided to go away at once. And he did.

* * *

It was several days later that Michel squeezed through the tiny crack of an open door and found himself in what he ever afterward called the "Crown Room." To be sure, no one ever spoke of the lovely sparkly things behind the cupboard doors as the Queen's jewels, but Michel felt sure that was what they were. And he never heard it said that the beautiful golden object in the glass case was the King's crown. "What else," thought Michel, "could such a grand thing be!"

But though the crown was there, and the jewels were there, something was lacking—something very important to the happiness of a little mouse. There was nothing to eat! In all the room, search as he might, Michel could find not the least crumb. He ran his tiny, sharp nose along the cases and cupboard doors, but not even the smell of food was there. Poor Michel! He grew hungrier and hungrier.

"I haven't seen the half of this place," he said to himself, at last, "but I must go elsewhere." The sound of what he had said pleased him so much that he put it down quickly in his Journal: "Having seen only a part of the Crown room, but being very hungry, I am going elsewhere."

If getting in had been hard, getting out was still harder, he found; but one day the pompous gentleman who kept the door left it open for a moment, and Michel made a rush for it. Someone threw a book after him, but that only made him run faster, and in no time at all he was safe in the garden. He sat under a great bush, quite out of breath, very hungry, and wishing with all his heart that he was back in Farmer Tilton's barn with Melinda.

There were many more sights to be seen, but just now Michel Mouse could not even remember what they wre. "I am going home!" he said, very slowly and firmly, "and I am going right now!" Then he opened his Journal, and wrote in a neat little hand, "Having seen the King and Queen, I am returning to the country. Bright and fair."

Michel later spent many hours searching through the dictionary for the exact word that would tell just how he felt when he came in sight of Farmer Tilton's barn, but he never found it. Some of the Mice children, who were playing at hide-and-seek in the lane, saw him first, and ran pell-mell to tell Mrs. Melinda that her husband was coming.

Whether to put it down in her little book first, or to run at once to meet him, puzzled her for a moment. But she ended by running out of the door, and running, and running, and running, until she fell into Michel's arms, and cried tears of joy all over his dusty coat. Then she made him sit down and wait while she got out her book and wrote: "My husband, Michel Mouse, has this day arrived home from his trip to London. Clear and beautiful."

There was a banquet that night in the granary, with cheese crumbs on the half shell, and bits of nuts, and cunning crusts of bread—nothing was lacking to make it a perfect home-coming party. Michel answered dozens and dozens of questions, and described over and over again the wonders he had seen.

"Shall you be going up again soon?" asked Major Brown Mouse, thinking in his own mind that he might decide to go along.

"No!" replied Michel, so promptly that he gave the Major quite a start, "I shall not!"

* * *

Next day Michel took his family for a picnic over on the hillside. A spring shower came up and made all the trees, and bushes, and grass dripping wet; then the sun came popping out and the shower ran away. Just then it was, while they were waiting under the lilac bush, that Michel made a great discovery. Suddenly he sat up quite straight with a little gasp. "Melinda, my dear, look! look!—hanging on the branches! Jewels! For all the world like those I saw in the Crown room!"

It was no surprise to Melinda. She had always known that when the sun shines on drops of water one can find jewels just for the looking. "Why, every branch is set thickly with them," she told Michel, "and they belong to you just as much as to anyone."

Michel was beside himself with excitement. When they got back to the barn she showed him the granary filled with wheat. "Was the King's crown any more gold than that?" she asked. Michel had to say, "No, it was not." And he felt happier and happier, and richer and richer, and ate a tremendous supper.

Mrs. Melinda wrote in her little book that night: "My husband has only this day discovered that the whole world is spread with jewels, and that one does not have to go up to London town to see pure gold." She put the book back in her apron pocket, but after she had thought a moment, she took it out and added another line: "Aren't some people funny!"

MELINDA, MY DEAR, LOOK! LOOK!—HANGING ON THE BRANCHES! JEWELS!

The Friendship Twins

"I SMELL ginger cookies," sang out Nancy as she tossed her school books on the library table and dashed out to the kitchen, where Mother was briskly rolling out thin sheets of spicy-smelling dough, with Little Brother standing interestedly by, munching a cooky still warm from the oven, as he watched.

"Have you baked the Friendship Twins yet?" asked Nancy, after she, too, had sampled one of the cookies.

"They're in the oven," smiled Mother, as she opened the oven door a tiny crack, and then added, "And I think they are ready to come out right now."

Nancy and Little Brother crowded close to Mother to see the Friendship Twins (which was Mother's name for the gingerbread men she made) come out of the oven. Little Brother drew a long breath of satisfaction when the pan was placed carefully on the table, and Nancy exclaimed delightedly, "They are the best gingerbread men you have ever made, Mother."

The Friendship Twins always won that enthusiastic expression of approval from Nancy. Although Mother varied them somewhat nearly every time she baked, using plump, juicy raisin trimmings one time, and little red cinnamon drops, or fluffy shreds of coconut another, in one thing the gingerbread men never varied—they were always in pairs!

Two by two they marched across the baking pan, and always the two on the right were Nancy's twins, and the two on the left were Little Brother's twins. And always one of Little Brother's pair was for him to eat and the other was for his little playmate who lived near by, while one of Nancy's was for her, and the other one was for one of her friends. That is why Mother called them Friendship Twins.

* * *

Next morning Nancy placed her Friendship Twins, each carefully wrapped in waxed paper, in her lunch box. Having Friendship Twins to take to school was always so pleasant, she thought happily. She was never quite certain with whom she was going to share them, but often something quite unexpected happened to help her to decide.

There was the time, for instance, when Flora Bennett had forgotten her lunch box, and the boys and girls who brought lunches had all given her something from theirs. How glad Nancy had been to give Flora one of her Friendship Twins! And there was the stormy day when Miss Davis, the teacher, didn't go out for lunch as usual, but stayed to eat a lunch she had brought with her. Nancy loved to remember her gracious acceptance of a Friendship Twin. It was almost as bright a memory as the one when she shared them with Sara, the little Japanese pupil at school. Mother called these Nancy's adventures in friendship.

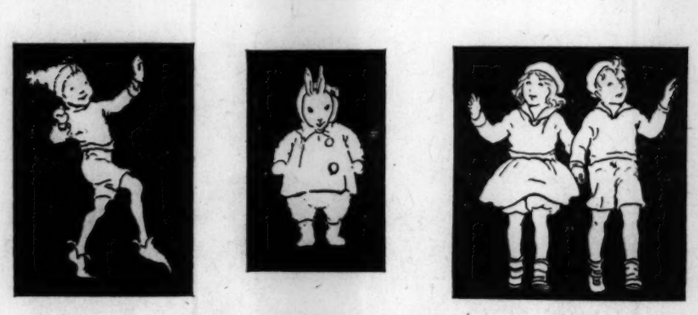
* * *

Although she didn't know it, this morning when she waved good-by to Mother and Little Brother and rode off in the big gray school bus, Nancy was to have one of the nicest friendship adventures of all. It started when she and the others poured joyously into the schoolroom. There, up by Miss Davis's desk, sat a new pupil, a little girl who looked as though she would be ever so nice to be friends with, Nancy thought.

Nancy smiled at her, and she smiled shyly back, but there wasn't much chance to become acquainted, as school started almost immediately. At recess, Nancy and most of the other girls were busy practicing for the operetta they were to give soon, and the new little girl, whose name was Virginia, was left quite alone. Wandering about the playground, she wondered if the other children knew how strange and queer it felt to be a new pupil. She was glad when the lonely recess was over.

Spelling and reading and language classes followed one another in rapid succession, and then it was noon—but not a lonely noon hour, as the morning recess had been! The children had no sooner taken out their lunch boxes than Nancy whispered something to the teacher. Then she was back at Virginia's desk, saying, "Miss Davis says I may sit with you, if you would like."

Virginia moved over to make room for Nancy then, and all at once she didn't feel like a little new girl any more! And when she and Nancy, a few minutes later, were laughing over the funny little gingerbread twins Nancy produced from her lunch box, she felt that she was going to be very happy in this new school. As for Nancy, she was happy, too, for she had made a new friend.



Characters From "Old Town Clock" and Other Stories by Reba M. Stevens

Friendship Quilts

Great Grandma made a "friendship quilt"
Of scraps of calico.
Her neighbors gave small bits of cloth
From each new gown, and so
Great Grandma fashioned deftly
A quilt of cheerful hues,
And sewed with tiny stitches
The pinks, and grays, and blues

If I should make a friendship quilt,
Imaginary, quite,
Of bits of joyous living,
Of happy things, and bright,
And spread them out, in fancy
Before myself, to view,
I'd find the most attractive ones
Reminded me of you.

My pink would be wild roses
You brought to me, in May,
My blue, the smoke of hearth fires
In winters softly gray.
There'd be so many charming things,
Gay patterns without end,
I'd hug my quilt in thankfulness
Because you are my friend.

ELIZABETH CRAWFORD YATES.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to October Calendar Puzzle published last Monday:

Apples, pears, grapes, beets, squash, pumpkins, parsnip, turnip, corn, potatoes, tomatoes, beans.

"Old Town Clock"

OLD TOWN CLOCK, by Reba Mahan Stevens, Author of "What to Do the Whole Year Through." Illustrated by Florence Liley Young. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., $1.)

The stories in "Old Town Clock" will not be complete strangers to boys and girls who read the Monitor, for all 12 of them have appeared at one time or another on The Children's Page. But how delightful to be able to meet old friends and to have them all together in one book!

Do you remember how one day Old Town Clock began to feel neglected and so sorry for himself because no one ever came to visit him? He had served the town long and faithfully, so this was hard to bear. Brooding over his grievance, he failed to attend to his duties. Then what a commotion there was in the town! What a discovery the Old Town Clock made! And do you remember Noddy Sleepy Head and the long rows of beds and the task the king set him?

The other stories in the book are: What Came Out of the Willow Basket; The Adventures of Benny, the Boy Doll; The Humdrum Family; Little March Wind; In Peter's Clock Shop; Little Pine Tree's Wish; Polly Prism's Secret; Christmas in the Forest; Daddy Duck Gives His Mother a Present; Mr. Pettigrew's Christmas.

The book is attractively illustrated, and you will particularly enjoy the end papers where the characters from all the stories are disporting themselves and having a happy time together.

Mail Bag

Findlay, Ohio

Dear Sponge:

I am a big tiger cat with a white spot on my neck and a black tip on my tail. I have a good home and am grateful for it. When I purr, my mistress says I am singing gratitude songs. We cats have many ways of talking—with our voice, ears, tail and actions. Those who love us can understand us.

When I coax for something to eat, I stand on a chair and put my front paws on the back of the chair; then I turn my head first to one side and then to the other. I always get something because everyone thinks it is so cute.

I am not afraid of dogs, and sometimes I play with them.

My mistress is a teacher, and she gets many good things from the Monitor for her school work. She visited the Publishing House this summer and she thinks it is a wonderful place.

Purringly yours,
Bobbie Sinclair.

New York, N. Y.

Dear Waddles:

I am a white parrot with a crest on my head, which I raise up and down whenever I please. I have a very kind mistress who never forgets to feed me. My food is sunflower seeds. But my mistress often gives me other things which I like much better than sunflower seeds. My name is Fatso. Do you not think that is a very funny name?

My mistress has taught me to shake hands with everyone. Sometimes I am let out of my cage, and then I certainly do have a wonderful time. But when I walk on the floor I must look terribly funny because they all laugh. They say I walk like a duck—but I fly up to show them I can do something they surely cannot do.

Well, Waddles, I guess you are having a wonderful time, too, are you not? I send my love to all my feathered friends.

Your feathered friend,
Fatso.

The following would like to receive letters:

GIRLS

Joyce H. (8), Beverly Hills, Calif.
Lorraine Mae H. (9), Huntington Park, Calif.
Nancy Jane T. (10), Glendale, Calif.
Doris Y. (10), Holyoke, Mass.—Especially from Holland.
Ethel C. (10), Lake Worth, Fla.
Ellen B. (11), Hollywood, Calif.
Emily D. (12), Seattle, Wash.—Especially from Australia and Africa.

BOYS

Frank H. (7), Knox, Penna.
David S. T. (11), Halifax, Yorks, England.—Interested in stamps.

Snubs, Buzzy and Sponge would like to thank the following animal friends for their letters:

Gilmor, Huntington Park, Calif.
Hi-Diddle-Diddle, Bakersfield, Calif.
Trixie, Sweetwater, Texas.
Fluff, Berkeley, Calif.
Buzzy, Wichita, Kan.
Pudge, Baldwin, L. I.
Chewan, Calais, Maine.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

The Princess Laughs
Little Cloud-Face
TWO PLAYS
for Children and Young People
to play or read
by
EDNA WHITEMAN
5 GROVELAND CLUB
LAKE SHORE BLVD.
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Author of Jane and Jerry and Playmates in Print
40c each . . . 10 or more 35c each

Gentle
FOR
LITTLE HEADS

SMALL Susan and Thomas almost don't mind soap in the ears—when it's Packer's Tar Soap! Shampooing with Packer's is fun instead of horrid duty. They like the piney fragrance; and the way lather piles up in a white cap. And how that lather flies away at a touch of rinse water!

Their *hair* likes the gentle way Packer's takes out the dust and sand, and leaves it shining and clean. Packer's Tar Soap has been famous for over 60 years—for the care it's taken of both big and little heads!

This perfect shampooing soap is made with expert skill and care; it leaves the hair clean, shining, naturally lovely.

Packer's comes in a handy metal box—so that each youngster may have his very own. And the box is fine for traveling, too.

SAMPLE 10c: Send coin in holder to Packer, Dept. 26-K1, 101 W. 31st Street, New York City.

PACKER'S
Tar Soap

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1931

ANOTHER BULL DRIVE SWEEPS STOCKS UPWARD

Trading Is Active in All Groups, and Substantial Gains Are Made

NEW YORK, Nov. 9 (AP)—Bulls maintained the upper hand in today's stock market, bringing forward first the rail and then the metal issues after an early advance in utilities.

Trading was active. American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, International Nickel, Howe Sound and United States Smelting rose 2 points or more.

Among the rails, New York Central, Santa Fe, and Southern Pacific also rose at least a couple of points, although Union Pacific fell back after a gain of nearly 6.

United States Steel, American Telephone, du Pont and Corn Products were up 2 to 3.

Sales exceeded 3,000,444 shares.

Wall Street was again cheered by the action of the commodities, with silver rising to a new high for the year for the fourth successive session, wheat again absorbing a large difficulty, and cotton pushing up volume of profit-taking without despite a larger than expected gain shown by the Government crop estimate.

Railway Executives Meeting

Railroad circles were directing their attention to the national meeting of railway executives scheduled to convene here Friday, at which time it is expected that the request of the railway labor executives for a conference on employment conditions will be discussed, and possibly acted upon. It is hoped in some quarters that this may lead to a temporary wage reduction.

Steel shares were again helped by sunnier reports from the steel trade. Steel reported another slight quickening of operations, now at the best rate since September. With some of the larger automobile makers slated to go into production of new models within the next few weeks, the basic steel industry is confident of increasing business from one of its principal customers. December, however, usually sees a letdown in steelmaking, and it is said in the trade that next month will undoubtedly bring some interruption of the expansion of activity.

The money market was again easier. While there were no important changes in actual rates, there was some shading of the longer maturities of bankers acceptances, and the demand for commercial paper apparently exceeded the supply. The recent fears that the depression might be prolonged by a credit pinch now seem to have subsided completely.

Bond Undertone Firm

Trading in bonds was active today, and, although the market has occasional periods of irregularity, the undertone was firm.

Troubles in the Far East had a reflection in heaviness of Japanese Government issues, whose performance somewhat disturbed other foreign obligations. United States Governments, especially the Treasuries, were mixed.

For the most part, changes in the investment railroad bonds were narrow. Atchison general 4s, after rallying half a point on the first sale, relinquished part of their rise. Highest grade listings were generally firm.

A rally in International Telephone 5s of 1955 helped the utility group maintain a firm tone. Utilities Power & Light 5½s and Western Union 5s were up a point or more.

Oil company obligations featured the industrials. Shell Union 5s rallied a couple of points, followed by Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s and Sinclair 6½s. International Match 5s turned heavy.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	2½%	2½%
Commercial paper	4 @4½	4
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	3½@4½	3½@4½
Four to six months	3½@4½	3½@4½

	Today	Previous
Bar silver in New York		34⅜c
Bar silver in London	21 d	20d
Bar gold in London	106s 3d	110s 3d

Acceptance Market

30 days	3⅜@2⅛
60 days	3⅜@2⅛
90 days	3⅜@2⅛
4 months	3⅜@3⅛
5 months	3⅜@3⅜
6 months	4⅛@4⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bombay	
Boston	3½	Budapest	8%
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	8
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	4	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	4	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	6
Athens	11	Rome	7
Berlin	8	Tokyo	6.57
Berne	2	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	10
Brussels	2½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.77½	$3.80½	$4.8665
Cables	3.78	3.81	4.8665
France—franc	.0393	.0393¼	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0516	.1518	.0526
Germany—mark	.2368	.2370	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1380	.1380	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2150	.2160	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0200	.0200	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¼	.0129½	.193
Holland—florin	.0435	.4036	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.2125	.2165	.268
Poland—zloty	.1135	.1135	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0352	.0352	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059½	.0059	.193
Spain—peseta	.0880	.0880	.193
Sweden—krona	.2175	.2175	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1955	.1959	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0178	.0178	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.2800	.2662½	
Shanghai—tael	.3625	.3550	
India—rupee	.2875	.2875	.3650
Japan—yen	.4906	.4912½	.4084
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stiments—dol	.4450	.4450	.5678
	South America		
Argentina—peso	.2573	.2500	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0630	.0644	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1200	.12125
Colombia—peso	.9963	.9963	.9737
Peru—pound	.2812½	.2800	.40
Uruguay—peso	.4600	.4600	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.8925	.8925	1.00

*Par unsettled.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 7
14¼	2¾	Abitibi Pow & P		1900	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
52	5	Abitibi pf		400	15	14¼	14¾	15
22½	7	Adams Express		4000	10	9½	9⅞	9½
30	18	Air Reduction	1.60	6300	69¼	67¼	68⅝	68⅝
109¾	52	Alaska-Juneau	1.20	10700	15	13¾	13¾	13¾
20¼	7	Allegheny Corp	.40	6900	4¾	3⅝	4¼	4¼
13¾	3¼	Allegh pf ww xxx		900	9¾	8¾	9⅛	8¾
59½	8	Allegh pf ww XL		250	9¼	9	9¼	8¾
182¾	68	Allied Chem		31300	98¼	93¾	95¾	95¼
42¾	14	Allis Chalmers		1700	19¼	18¼	18¾	19¼
18⅞	8	Alpha Port Cem		300	11¾	11¾	11¾	
23	13	Amerada		300	17¾	17¼	17¼	16½
29¾	5½	Am Ag Ch Del		600	10½	10⅛	10¼	10
62¾	18	Am Bank Note		800	23¾	22	22½	22
38	21¼	Am Brake S&F	2.40	1100	23	22	22½	22¾
129¾	71⅝	Am Can	.85	28100	87¾	85¾	86¼	86
38¾	9	Am Car & Fdry	10	600	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13½
43¾	40	Am Car & F pf	7	16000	50	48	50	48¾
88	44½	Am Chain		800	9¾	8¼	9⅜	8¼
48⅜	31¼	Am Chain pf	7	100	45½	45½	45½	
14½	5	Am Chicle	31	800	38¼	37½	37½	37⅞
33⅛	9	Am Com Alcohol		3700	10	9¼	9½	9⅝
51¾	10⅝	Am European		200	15	14¾	15	14
90	40	Am & For Pow	6	20100	17¾	17	17½	17¼
79½	25	Am & For Pow 6	7	400	44	44	44	44
31⅝	10½	Am & For Pw 2pf	2	1400	32	30½	32	30¼
77¾	48½	Am Ice	6	900	15½	14½	15	14¾
26	8	Am Ice pf	1.20	300	50	50	50	
30¾	8	Am International		1700	10¼	9¾	10⅛	9⅝
84¾	39½	Am Locomotive		800	13¾	12¾	13¼	12
23¾	5	Am Loco pf	3	300	60¾	60	60¾	59¾
89¾	21	Am Metal	6	2800	10¾	9¾	10⅛	9¾
39¾	11½	Am Metal 6%		170	39	37	39	35
57¼	35	Am Nat Gas pf	31	840	3	1¾	2	2
64¾	14½	Am News		60	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	
102	60	Am Power & Lt	6	7300	26	22½	23½	22¼
85	54	Am P&L 6% pf	5	800	70	67¼	67¾	
21½	7	Am P&L pf sta	.60	200	57½	57½	57½	
150	112	Am Radiator	7	16200	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
37⅜	10	Am Radiator pf		1100	118½	118¼	118¼	118½
12⅜	2¼	Am Rolling Mill		7200	16¾	15¾	15⅝	16½
66	27	Am Republics	5	300	3	2¾	3	3
9	2	Am Safety Razor		500	37⅛	36½	36⅞	37
42	20	Am Sealing	5	100	3	3	3	
58½	29¾	Am Shipbuilding	1½	10	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
102¾	61	Am Smelt & Ref	6	16600	38¼	37¼	35¾	33¼
4½	1½	Am Smelt&R 2pf		300	75½	73⅛	75½	73
11¾	1	Am Solvents pf		200	3¼	3	3	
60	34½	Am Steel Fdries	5	1100	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11⅝
108½	72	Am Sugar Ref	7	500	49	48½	49	48
201¾	121⅛	Am Sug Ref pf	9	100	97¼	97¼	97¼	
105	43	Am Tel & Tel	8	31200	147	140¼	145¼	144¾
83	23¼	Am Type Founds	3	200	45	45	45	
107	75	Am Wat Wks & E	6	9200	42¾	34½	40¼	38
67¾	23¼	Am Wat Wks pf 6		400	86¼	84½	86¼	87
40	20	Am Woolen		4100	6¾	6¼	6¾	6
87¾	23¼	Am Woolen pf		1300	29¾	27¾	28¾	28
45¾	23	Am Zinc Lead&S		400	5	5	5¼	5¼
43¼	12⅜	Am Zinc S&L pf		400	39½	39	39½	
36	13	Anaconda Cop	2.40	18700	19¾	17¾	19¼	17¾
19½	5¼	Anchor Cap		600	21½	20¾	21½	20¾
102	95	Andes Copper		100	9	9	9	8
72	20	Archer Dan pf		30	98	98	98	98
4½	1	Armour Ill pf		400	36¼	35	35	34¼
11	3	Armour Ill B		1100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
47	6	Armour Ill pf		400	17	16¾	17	16¾
9	3½	Arnold Constable		100	11	10¾	11	10¼
28¼	3¼	Artloom Corp	2f	600	43¾	43¾	43¾	
24⅝	9⅞	Asso Apparel Ind	1½	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
203¾	97½	Asso Dry Goods	10	500	13½	13¼	13½	13½
108¼	90	Atchison T &SF	5	5600	120½	115¼	118¾	118
120	52	Atchison pf	7	2200	92¾	92¼	92¾	
23⅜	9½	Atl Coast Line	7	1100	59½	56	59	57
54	20¾	Atl Refining	4	4100	18¾	15¾	15¾	15½
13½	5	Atlas Stores		700	34¾	34¾	34¾	28¾
29½	8	Auburn Auto	4f	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
5	1½	Auto Sales pf		16800	14¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
6¼	2½	Aviation Corp Del		800	3	2¾	3	2¾

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 7
27¾	6¼	—B—						
104½	36	Baldwin Loco	7	4200	11½	10¾	10¾	10¾
87¾	28	Baldwin Loco pf	4	20	59	58	58	58¾
80½	48½	Balt & Ohio	4	6100	39½	35	37¼	36½
107	99½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	300	51	51	51	
66¾	26	Bamberger pf	3½	10	100½	100½	100½	100
113¾	87	Bangor & Aroos	7	600	34½	32	34¼	31¼
41½	43¾	Bangor & Ar pf	1	1000	88	88	88	
81	37	Barnsdall A	3	14500	8½	7¾	8¼	7¾
62	37½	Beech-Nut Pack	3	400	50¾	50	50½	51½
25½	12⅝	Bendix Aviation	1	800	47¾	45¾	47½	45
48¾	24⅝	Best & Co	2	13200	26¼	25¾	25¾	25¾
70¾	22⅜	Bethlehem Steel	4	5200	33¾	32¾	33¾	33⅜
208	15	Beth Steel pf	7	32600	33¾	31½	33¾	31⅝
43	20¾	Bloomingdale		700	89½	89	89¾	89
76½	37	Bonn Alum & Br	1½	2600	28¾	27¾	28¾	28½
223¾	99¼	Borden Co	3f	2600	28¾	27¾	28¾	28½
22¾	8¼	Borg Warner	1	7900	53¾	51½	52¾	51½
57¾	34	Briggs Mfg	1½	31500	15	14½	14¾	14¼
26	21¾	Brickwy		6300	12¼	11⅞	12¼	11¾
69⅜	31¼	Brockway pf		100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
541	67½	Brooklyn Man T	6	1700	43¾	42½	42¾	43½
129¾	85¼	Brooklyn M T pf	5	200	77	77	77	
15	3¼	Brooklyn Un Gas		400	98½	98	98	98½
9½	2¾	Brunswick Balke		1600	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¼
20⅞	5	Bruns Terminal		22	4¾	3¾	3¾	
34⅞	7¾	Bucyrus Erie		900	15⅝	14¾	15	14¾
55⅜	2	Bucyrus E cv pf		400	10¼	10	10	10
13	4½	Budd Mfg	1	600	3¼	3	3	3
23	4	Budd Wheel		1400	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
51¾	47⅜	Bullard		500	8¼	7½	7½	8
85	22	Bulova Watch		800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
32½	10	Burns Bros pf		110	40	40	40	40
31	15⅜	Burroughs Add	2½	380016	15¾	15¼	15⅝	15⅜
104	52	Bush Terminal	7	600	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼
2¾	1⅛	Bush Terminal Bldg		20	69	67	69	65
20¾	4¾	Butte & Superior		300	2¾	2½	2¾	2½
69¾	12⅜	Butterick		900	8½	7¾	7¾	7½
		Byers		9600	22⅜	21¾	21¾	21¾
53	10¼	—C—	2	1800	13	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜
16⅜	7½	Calif Packing	1	400	6½	6½	6½	
11⅜	3½	Callahan Z & L		900	5¼	4¾	5¼	4¾
45	14	Campbell Wy&C		100	3	3	3	
16	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	3	900	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	
131½	33¼	Canada Dry	11	1400	20¼	19¾	19¾	19¾
52½	11¾	Canadian Pacific	3	7300	17¾	16⅜	17¼	16½
16	4	Capital Admin		200	9½	9½	9½	9¼
143⅜	28	Case Thresh		59200	57⅝	54¾	55	55¾
234	15	Celanese Corp		1500	18¾	17¾	17¾	18
230	82	Celotex Co		400	7¾	7½	7¾	7¼
8¼	2½	Celotex cts		200	4	4	4	
30⅛	9¾	Central Aguirre	1½	100	3½	3¼	3¼	3
81	21	Central RR of NJ	8	100	18½	18½	18½	19
30⅛	9¾	Century Ribbon	1	300	10¾	9¾	10¼	9¾
20	11	Cerro de Pasco		100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
7¼	3¼	Certain-Teed pf		11600	23½	20½	23	21¼
23¾	3¼	Certain-Teed		100	26	26	26	
54⅞	14¼	Checker Cab fg	3	900	4¾	4½	4⅝	4
46½	23½	Chesapeake Corp	2½	5000	27¼	24½	26½	25
27½	12	Chic & Gt West		2200	34¼	32½	33¾	32¾
8⅝	2	Chi & Gt W pf		900	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
15⅜	3⅝	Chi Mil & St P		2600	18¾	18	18¼	18
15¾	3¼	Chi Mil & St P pf		2200	3¾	3¼	3½	3½
45½	13¼	Chi & N western		2600	6¼	6	6	6¼
35	10	Chi Pneu Tool		2200	17½	17¼	16¾	16¾
65½	20	Chi Pneu T pf		1800	6	5¼	6	5¾
90	30	Chi Rock Isl & P	6	2400	12	11⅞	12	
101	40	Chi R I & P 6%	7	600	26½	24	26½	25¾
93	8	Chi R I & P 7%	7	300	36½	36	36	36
33¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab	2.40	29800	46¾	46½	46½	45
25¾	11¾	Childs Company		10	15	15	15	
37¾	26⅜	Chrysler	3.06§	700	14	14	14	13¾
90	66⅛	City Ice & Fuel	6½	200	31¾	31¾	31¾	30½
34½	16¾	City Stores		10	72	72	72	72
170	97½	Cluett Peabody	7.50	400	11¼	1	72	
50½	28	Coca Cola	2f	400	22½	21½	21½	22
104½	87¾	Colgate-Palm-P	6	9800	126¾	124	126	125
17½	7¾	Colg-Pal-P pf		1400	35¾	35¼	35¾	35
19½	7¾	Collins & Aikman		200	95	90	95	
32¼	8¼	Colonial Bea Oil		200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
45⅝	16⅜	Colo Fuel & Ir	1.60	1200	14	13½	14	13¾
111⅜	33	Columbia Gas	4	9800	24½	23½	24	24
23¼	8	Columbian Carb	1.60	11000	56½	52¾	54	53
25	16	Comm Credit	1	1200	15	13¾	14	14½
92	55½	Comm Cred pf	6½	2100	24	23½	24	
35⅞	20	Comm Cred 1pf	3	20	23	23	23	
25½	15	Comm Credit A	2	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	
34	15½	Comm Cred pf B	2	500	30	29¼	30	29¾
34	15½	Comm Inv Tr	2	2100	24	23½	23½	23¾
90	70⅜	Comm Inv Tr pf	6	500	100	100	100	
12	4½	Comm I Tr war	30	700	72	70½	70½	72
109⅜	68	Comm I Tr cv pf	6	1800	1	1	1	1
34¼	14	Comm Solvents	1	24300	13¾	12½	13	13
14⅜	6¾	Comwlth & So	2	12200	6	5¾	6	6
15	3¾	Comwlth&S 6pf		300	76⅞	78½	78½	79
187⅛	73¼	Conde Nast Pub	2	100	16	16	16	16
61	4	Congoleum Nairn	2	1000	11½	10¾	11½	11⅜
107	53	Consol Film Ind	4	600	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
42½	20	Consol Film I pf	5	21300	79¼	77¼	78	77½
13¾	1¾	Consol Gas	6	2900	10½	10½	10½	10½
52	16	Consol Gas pf		800	25¾	25	25	25½
27¾	6	Consol Rys Cu pf		500	100½	100	100½	100
120	81	Consol Textile	7.75	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	
42	25¾	Container B		1800	10	9½	9¾	10
69¾	20	Cont Baking A	1	400	1	1	1	1
23½	12	Cont Baking B	.80	1800	10	9½	9¾	10
58	33	Cont Baking pf		2000	13¾	13¾	13¾	
119½	101	Cont Can	5	600	57¾	55	55	57¾
104	80	Cont Insurance	2.40	4600	44	42	40	42
120	81	Cont Motors	7.80	2300	30¾	28¾	30¾	28¾
68½	19	Cont Oil		700	13¾	13¾	13¾	
14¾	4	Cont Shares		9200	9¼	8¾	9	9
65	52½	Corn Products	4.20	5900	2¾	2	2	2
29½	12¼	Cosden Oil pf		7200	58	54	58	54½
44½	27	Howe Sound	2	4100	22¾	19¾	19¾	20
27¾	13¾	Hudson & Man	3	800	35	34¼	35	34
26	7¾	Hud & Man pf		100	60	60	60	
13¾	3¾	Hudson Motor		1100	14	12¾	13¾	12¾
		Hupp Motors		4300	6¼	5½	6	5½

1931 High	1931 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 9	Last Nov. 7
104	85¼	Filene's pf	6½	40	100¼	100¼	100¼	
21½	13	Firestone T&R	1	600	15⅝	15	15⅝	15⅜
66½	50¼	Firestone T&R pf	6	600	53½	53¼	53⅛	53
83	41	First Nat Stores	2½	400	54¾	54	54	55¼
		Fisk Rubber		200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
3	3	Fisk Rub 1pf		100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
102¾	96	Florsheim S pf	6	100	104	104	104	104
64½	10¼	Foster-Wheeler	1	10	89	89	89	89
32½	18	Fourth Nat Inv	.85	5100	18¾	16	17½	16¾
38⅝	5	Foundation		900	24	22½	23	22¾
83	31	Fox Film A		100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
		Freeport Texas	3	1500	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
85	31	Fuller pr pf	67	200	45	44	45	

—G—

6⅜	1½	Gabriel Snub A		100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
60	20½	Gamewell	3	70	27	23	27	22½
29⅝	7¾	Gardner Motor		100	4¾		4¾	
73⅝	38¼	Gen Am Inv	4	2100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
47	24¾	Gen Am Tnk Car	2	1400	47¾	47	47¾	
25⅝	14⅝	Gen Asphalt	2	4700	18¾	17½	17⅝	17¾
12	3½	Gen Baking	6	1100	35	35	35	35
28½	6¾	Gen Cable		100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
61	17	Gen Cable A		100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
54¾	24½	Gen Cable pf	1.60	100	9	8	9	
123¼	11⅛	Gen Electric	.60	12	20	20	20	20
58	30½	Gen Elec Sp	3	42100	35	33⅞	34½	34⅛
81½	23¼	Gen Foods	.50	1100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
76¾	23	Gen Gas & E A		17400	41	39¾	40½	40½
50	32	Gen G & E cv pf	3	7100	3½	3	3	3
82¾	22⅛	Gen Mills		200	32½	30¼	31	30
103⅝	85	Gen Motors	5	600	36⅞	36	36⅞	36
28	5¼	Gen Mot 5% pf		68100	30	29½	29¾	29¾
31	10¼	Gen Out Ad A		900	90	89¾	90	89
23	4¾	Gen Print Ink		100	8	8	8	7¾
84½	22¼	Gen Pub Service		900	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
74½	13	Gen Ry Signal	1	400	37¾	34¼	34¾	34½
57⅞	15	Gen Realty		900	2	1¾	1¾	
73½	19	Gen Realty pf ww		400	19¾	19¼	19¼	17¾
38¾	9¼	Gen Refractories	1	500	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	18
3	3	Gen Thea Equip		700	3¼	3	3	
52	36½	Gilbert Saf Raz		3400	15¾	15¼	15½	15¾
16⅛	4¼	Gimbel Bros	7	1400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
82	48	Gimbel pf		100	38	38	38	
97	35	Glidden ppf	7	400	8½	8½	8½	9⅛
42⅛	18¼	Gobel (Adolf)	2½	10	70	64¾	70	65
20⅞	5	Gold Dust		15100	24½	23¼	23¾	23¾
78⅛	16	Goodrich	3	1400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
52¾	16	Goodrich pf		100	23	23	23	
13¾	3¼	Goodyear		2700	30	29¼	29½	29¾
6½	1¾	Gotham Silk Hos		100	8¾	8¼	8¾	8
22⅝	5¾	Graham Paige		6100	8¾	8¼	8⅝	8
25½	3½	Granby		1400	12	10¾	11¾	10¼
85½	50	Grand-Sil Stores	6½	400	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼
29¾	14¾	Grand S Stor pf		100	50	50	50	
42	25¾	Grand Union	2	1100	11¾	11¼	11½	11⅝
69¾	20	Granite City Stl	2	200	17¼	17	17⅛	16
23½	12	Grant (WT)	4	1400	36¾	35¼	36⅛	36½
81½	27	Great Nor pf	7	3100	29½	27¾	29¼	27¾
80½	42	Great Nor Ore	3	100	17	17	17	16½
27¾	7	Great West Sug	7	600	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
27½	8¼	Great W Sug pf	10	100	85	85	85	85
37⅞	6	Grigsby-Grunow		100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
		Gulf Mobile & N		100	15	15	15	
		Gulf States Steel		400	11¾	11	11	

—H—

30	26¼	Hack W pf A	1¾	30	27¾	26½	26½	
93¾	23¼	Hahn Dept Stores		600	4	3¾	3⅞	3¾
63⅞	23½	Hahn D S pf	6½	400	32	31¾	32½	31
19¾	11	Hall Printing	1.20	100	13¾	12¾	12¾	12½
44¼	17¾	Harbison Walker	2	100	18¼	18¼	18¼

STEEL INGOT PRODUCTION INCREASING

Industry Is Showing Definite Signs of Improvement—Prices Firmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 9—Concrete signs of improvement in the steel industry are beginning to accumulate.

For two successive weeks the rate of steel ingot production has been increasing, the present pace being 30 per cent of capacity, contrasted with 27 per cent at the recent low point.

Production figures for both pig iron and steel ingots during October revealed declines in production, yet the least falling off in several months.

Lines of demand are appearing which had been stagnant for months, such as railroad locomotives, some 30 of which are in the inquiry stage, the best inquiry since spring.

Higher prices for grains and other farm products are stimulating the demand for agricultural implements. The automobile industry is using more steel all the time, even though the improvement may be smaller than expected.

The raw materials situation, which had been the most unsatisfactory, is becoming better. Some of the eastern Pennsylvania pig iron producers have raised prices somewhat. The steel scrap trade is taking a slightly firmer stand on prices and some dealers who had refused to transact business at the start of the month are again in a state of active negotiation.

Rises in prices of several of the nonferrous metals are having a helpful influence on the steel price situation, especially since most of the metals are in many places used in conjunction with steel. Thus tin is used with steel in making tin plate; zinc with steel for galvanized sheets.

Steel Ingot Output

Steel ingot production in October was slightly greater in aggregate production than during September, the first advance since March. However, there were 27 working days in the month for the first time since January. Actually, the daily rate was somewhat lower, the lowest, in fact, since September, 1921. The industry was working at a little under 28 per cent of capacity last month, contrasted with slightly over that figure during September.

Pig iron production declined less than 3 per cent last month following a drop of 5½ per cent the preceding month. This was the smallest decline in many months, which fact is a cheerful development in itself.

Of the 314 furnaces in the country which can make iron in a practical manner, 70 are now in blast. Though this is a percentage of more than 22 per cent in active furnaces, the actual rate of operations is somewhat higher, since there is a tendency to keep only the most modern, and hence largest, stacks in operation.

Unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation will be announced tomorrow and a moderate decline is expected. The Structural Steel Board of Trade of New York will today announce the awards of fabricated structural steel in the New York district for last month, and, though a falling off is expected, it will probably be a mild one.

Structural steel orders for the country as a whole have been running light for several weeks, averaging about 20,000 tons weekly, contrasted with a normal of 40,000 tons for the last two years.

There is lacking in the market the large tonnage orders which featured business earlier this year, there having been two or three contracts for more than 100,000 tons each, such as Radio City and the Golden Gate Bridge. The largest new structural prospect involves 15,000 tons for a new post office at Pittsburgh. The largest recent award was of 7500 tons for the New York Central's portion of the West Side elevated highway at New York, awarded to the McClintic-Marshall Company.

The largest prospect at Chicago is for an elevated highway, which would employ 80,000 tons of steel, but it is stated that this project has been postponed, at least until spring. Purchasing of steel by the railroads has been stimulated by the fairly copious buying of track fastenings.

No rail inquiries have come out as yet from the New York Central or Pennsylvania Railroads, but when these appear they should swell the total inquiry by 200,000 to 300,000 tons.

A better tone pervades the pig iron market in the East. Several inquiries and awards have appeared in the New York market, ranging from 200 to 300 tons each, while the number of carload inquiries has improved materially. A maker of cast iron soil pipe at Baltimore has come into the market for 1000 tons. Inquiries for as much as 500 tons each have appeared in New England.

Pig Iron Imports Off

Imports of pig iron so far this year have been 32 per cent less than for the corresponding period of last year. Though it was thought British iron might be sold into Atlantic seaboard points more freely following the suspension of the gold standard, no such movement has taken place.

Higher prices have generally been characteristic of the nonferrous metals. Outstanding has been the rise in the price of silver, which by the end of the week was selling at 34⅜ cents an ounce by comparison with the dead levels of 27½ to 28 cents during the summer and early fall. Reasons for silver's advance are hard to ascertain and are probably complex. It is said that China is again accumulating silver, possibly because of hostilities with Japan. Trading in silver futures on the National Metal Exchange was breaking all records for volume continually, reaching nearly 6,000,000 ounces, or a value of $2,000,000, on Friday.

The price of tin is nearly a cent per pound higher than a week ago. Zinc dipped to 3.12½c a pound, East St. Louis at the middle of the week but was selling at 3.20c by the close. Lead was the only major metal to decline, having been reduced $3 a ton on Monday to 3.85c a pound, New York, and 3.65c, East St. Louis.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	93	93
Albany PWP 6s '48	52	52
Alleghanpy Corp 5s '44	52¾	52¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	44	44
Allgehany Corp 5s '50	39¾	39¾
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	90	90
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	63¼	63
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Inter 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	76½	76
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	8½	8
Amer Smelting 5s '47	99½	99
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103	102½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	118	117
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¼	103¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅝	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103¼	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107	106⅝
Amer W W Elec 5s '34	96	95⅞
Angio-Chile Nit 7s '45	25½	23¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	46½	45
Armour & Co 4½s '39	73	73
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	64	63
Atch TSF gen 4s '95	92¾	92⅛
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	103	102
Atch T&SF 4½s C&A div '62	96	95
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	88½	88⅛
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s 59	49	49
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	97¼	97¼
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	85⅝	85¼
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '59	67¼	67¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	93¼	93
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	73	70
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	83½	83
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	100½	100½
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	83½	83½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	95¾	95¾
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5½s '48 B	105¼	105
Bell Tel lof Pa 5s '69 C	106	106
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	99¼	99
Boston & Maine 4½s '61	80	79
Boston & Main 5s '67	82	82
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	27½	27½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	95¼	94½
Blyn Un Gas 5s '50	102¼	102¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	57¼	57¼
Bush Term con 5s '55	49	49
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	74	74
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	85½	84½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	84	83⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	84¾	84⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	91	91
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90½	90⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90	89
Can North 4½s '35	95	95
Can North deb 7s '40	101½	101½
Can Pacific deb 4s	73	72½
Can Pacifis 5s '44	92	92
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	85
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	49	49
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	87¼	87
Cen New England 4s '61	73½	73
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	87⅝	87
Cen Pacific 5s '60	86	86
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	103	103
Ches Corp 5s '47	86	84½
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	88	88
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95¾	95¾
Chicago B&Q rfg 5s '71	101¼	101⅛
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	28	27¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	57	56
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	40	40
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	48	48
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	65⅝	65⅛
Chicago M&StP 4½s '75	74¾	74¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	15⅛	14½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	41	40
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	62	62
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	57	56¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	49¼	48¼
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	99	99
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	79⅝	79
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	83	80½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52	71¾	70
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	59	57
Chicago TerHau 1st SE in 5s '60	35	35
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	95¼	95¼
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	92	92
Chile Copper 5s '47	72½	71½
Cin Gas &Elec 4s '68 A	89¾	89¼
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	82½	82¼
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	92	92
Clev Un Term 5s '73	102½	102½
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	104¾	104¾
Colo Industrial 5s '34	66½	66
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	93¾	93¾
Colo & So 4½s '30 A	69¼	68
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	88	87¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	89¼	89
Com Credit Co 6s '34	94	94
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	93	92¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	99⅜	99
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105	105
Container Corp 6s '46	54¼	54¼
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	90	90
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	4	3½
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	33	32⅜
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	49½	49½
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102½	102½
Den & Rio G col 4s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	74	73½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	36	35½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	98	97⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102	102
Detroit Riv Tun 4½s '61	103¼	102⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	91	91
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	90¼	90
East Tenn & Va & Ga cv 5s	101½	101⅜
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	97¼	96
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	56	54½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	55¾	55⅜
Erie RR gen lien	59¾	58
Erie RR gen 5s '75	61	60
Fla East Coast 5s '74	59¾	58
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	10¼	9⅝
Gannett 6s '43	11	11
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	86½	86½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	82¼	82
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	102¼	101¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	85	83
Goodrich 6s '45	11	10
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	55	54
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	84	83½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101¾	96½
Great Northern 4½s '61	92	91½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	79	78
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	78¾	78⅜
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	95⅛	95⅛
Great Northern 7s '36 A	102¾	102¾
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	50	50
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	50	50
Houston Oil 5½s '40	79	79
Hudson Coal 5s '62	46¼	46¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	64⅝	64
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	90	89⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¾	100½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105⅛
Ill Central 4s '51	85	85
Ill Central 4s '52	58	58
Ill Central 4½s '53	57¼	56⅝
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	60¾	60¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	54⅛	52½
Ill Central 6½s '36	89	89
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	57½	57½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	100	100
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	88	88
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	87¾	87¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	66	65½
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	74¾	74
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	70½	69¾
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	59½	58¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	59	58¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	41	41
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	76	75¾
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	80	78
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	70	70
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	34¾	33
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	57	56¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	64	63½
Int Paper 5s '55	46	46
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	44	43
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	55	55
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	66	64½
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '55	77½	75¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	69½	68¾
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	99	99
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	65	64
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	75½	75
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88½	88
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	90¾	90¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	98	98
Laclede Gas rfg '34	97	97
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	100	99
Laclede Gas 5½s D	90½	90⅛
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	89	89
L'Aultaro 6s '54	88	88
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	18½	17
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '34	95	95
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '54	98	98
Loew's Inc 6s '41	94	94
Long Island rfg 4s '49	88	87½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	47¼	46
L&N uni 4s '40	93	93
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	85	85
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	93⅞	90½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	40¾	40¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	90½	90¾
Meede 6s '43 w w	56¾	56
Metro Water 5½s '50	47	46½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 6½s '61	99	98½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	98½	98
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	75	75
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	60	60
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	49½	48
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	68¾	68
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	69	67¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78J	68	66¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	68½	66¾
Mo Pac 5s L '81	68	67
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	57½	55⅜
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	23	23
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	99¾	99¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	90	90
Morris & Essex 5s '55	70½	70
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100½	100½
Nat Steel 5s	95¾	95¾
Newberry 3½s '56	82	81
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	85	85
New Eng T&T 5s '52	100¼	100¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	106	106
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	83	82
N O T & M 5½s '54	81½	80
N O T & M 5½s C	54¼	54¼
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	49½	49½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	83	83
NYC&HR 4½s N A '32	96¼	96¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	83½	82
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	83	83
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	92	91
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	101¼	101
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	87⅞	87⅞
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	46¼	44¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	56	56
NY Edison 3s '44	62	60½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	104¾	104¾
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	34¾	33
NY NH&H 4½s '67	60	60
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	81	80
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	102¼	102
	49	47

	High	Low
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51	50
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	49	49
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	50⅝	50⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅞	101⅝
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	85	84½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	69	69
Niag FGalls Pow 5s '32	100½	100½
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	100½	100½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101	101
Niag Share 5½s '50	79	78
Norf Southern rfg A '61	22½	22⅛
Norf & W con 4s '96	92	91¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	93¾	93¾
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	94¼	94⅛
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	30	30
North Am Co 5s '61	92	90½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	91½	91
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	99½	96⅜
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60⅛	60
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	84½	84½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	96½	95
Nor States Pow 5s '41	101¼	101¼
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	105¾	105¾
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	110	110
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	82½	81½
Otis Steel 6s '41	65	64
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	102⅝
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103	102⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	19¾	19
Paramount Public 5½s '50	70¾	70
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	34	34
Penn Pow & Li 4½s '81	94¼	93¾
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	94	94
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	81	80
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	100	99¾
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	89½	88½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	85½	85⅛
Penn Railroad 5s '64	96	96
Penn Railroad gen. 5s '68	99	98
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	104⅜	103⅛
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	102¼	102
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	89½	59½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	66	65½
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	96½	95¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	67	67
Phil & Read C&T 6s '49	55	54
Phil Railway 4s '37	20¼	20
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	101	101
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	90	90
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	99¼	99¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	75	74
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	52	50
Pub Svc E&G 4s '71	930	92¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	99¼	99¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99¼	99
Pure Oil 5½s '40	87½	85
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	84	82½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	86¼	84
Republic I&S 5½s '48	86	86
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	102	102
St Joseph Lead 5s	103	103
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	88	87½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	44½	43½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	35½	34¼
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	53¾	53½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	43	42
StP M&M 4½s '33	98	98
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	102¼	102¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	100¼	100¼
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	81	80
Seabd AL con 6s '45	7½	7
Seabd AL 6s ct	7	7
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	2⅝	2⅜
Seabd All Fla 6s B	2½	2½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	85	85
Shell Union 5s '47	74½	74¼
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	75¼	74½
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99¾	99¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	38	37¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	87	86
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92¼	92
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	100	99¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	98	98
Smith A O 6½s '33	62½	61
Solvay Amer Inv 5½s '42	102	101¾
Southern Bell Tel & T 5s '41	90	89¼
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	103¼	103½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	96⅞	96⅜
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	78	78
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	78¾	78
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	79	78
Southern Pac Ore Ter 4s '50	99½	99½
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	82	81
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	88½	88
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	60	59¼
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	76	75
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	80½	80½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	102
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	97¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	34	33
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	104⅝	104
Texas Corp 5s '44	75⅝	75⅝
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	89¾	88⅞
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	98	97½
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	74½	74½
Third Ave adp 5s '60	73½	73½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	31¾	31¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	62	60
Union El L & P 5½s '54	101	100⅜
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	102½	102½
Union Pacific 4s '68	95¼	95
Union Pacific 4½s '67	81½	80½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	91¼	91½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	54¾	54½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	88	88
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	96¼	96¼
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	59¼	58½
Vanadium 5s '41	62¾	61½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	71	71
Virginia Ry 5s '62	15½	15
Wabash RR 4½s '78	96	95¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	36	36
Wabash RR 5s B '76	90	90
Wabash RR 5½s '75	40½	39
Wabash RR 5s D '80	44	43½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	39¾	39¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	49	48½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	58¾	58
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	104¾	104¾
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103	103
West Shore 4s 2361	104¼	104¼
Western Electric 5s '44	81	81
Western Maryland 4s '52	103	102⅝
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61½	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	60	64½
Western Union R E 4½s '50	93½	93½
Western Union 5s '51	96¼	95¼
Western Union 5½s '36	106	106
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	101⅞	101¾
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	85	84½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	43	43
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	80½	80½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	80½	80

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Nov 9	Last Nov 7
3½s '47	100.13	99.28	99.28	100.11
1st 4¼s '47	101.28	101.6	101.15	101.22
4th 4¼s '38	102	101.13	101.18	101.30
US 3s '55	94.25	93.16	93.26	94.20
US 3¼s '49	95.20	94.20	94.20	95.16
US 3¼s '43 Mar	99.	98.20	98.20	—
US 3¼s '43 June	99.	98.11	98.11	—
US 3¼s '47	99	98.29	98.20	98.31
US 3¼s '46	101.14	101	101.	101.16
US 4s '54	103.17	102.16	102.16	103.8
US 4¼s '52	107.28	106.24	107	107.27

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	48	46¼
Akershus 5s '63	72	72
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	28½	25
Antioquia 7s A '45	29	29
Antioquia 7s B '45	29	29
Antioquia 7s C '45	29	29
Antioquia 7s D '45	29	29
Antioquia III 7s '57	25	25
Argentine Gov 5s '45	63⅜	61
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	63	62
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	72½	70
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	71½	70
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	73	70
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	72½	70
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	72½	70
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	72½	69¾
Argentine eGov 6s '57 A	73	72
Australia 4½s '56	72½	72
Australia 5s '55	54	53
Australia 5s '57	56¾	56¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	60	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93¾	93
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	82	82
Belgium (King) 5½s '55	91½	91¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	97	96¼
Belgium (King) 7s '55	100½	100
Berlin (City) 6s '58	100	99½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	37½	36
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '50	40	40
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	48¼	48
Berlin Elec 6s '55	43	42¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	13	12
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	12	12
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102½	101½
Brazil(Cen El Ry) 7s '52	30¾	29½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	29⅞	29
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	30	28½
Bremen 7s '35	57	57
Brisbane 6s '50	55	50
Brisbane 5s '57	45¼	45¼
Brisbane 5s '58	45	45
Bupdapest (City) 6s '62	28	27½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	47	44¼
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	46	45¼
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	64¾	63
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	42	40
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98	96
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	96	83½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	96¾	96¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	40	38
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	26	26
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	30	28½
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	39½	38½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	27½	26
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	26⅜	26
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	26	25¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	26½	26½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	35	35
Chilean Loan 7s '60	22	20½
Christiania (City) 6s '54	83	83
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	40	40
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	40	39½
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	39	39
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	38	38
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	44	40¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	42¾	41½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	76	76
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	75	75
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	44	40
Cordoba (City) 7s '37	46½	46½
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	55	53¾
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	50	50
Cuba (Rep) 5s (ctf) '44	82½	82½
Cuba (Rep) 5s (1st) '49	88	88
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	82	82
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	44	45
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	34	34½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	101	101
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	75½	75½
Denmark (King) 6½s '55	84	84

	High	Low
Denmark (King) 6s '42	90	90
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	80	80
Duke Price Power 6s '66	88	88
Dutch El 5½s Nov. '53	89	89
Fiat 7s '46 war	75½	75
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	61	61
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	60	59
Finnish A 6½s '54	66	66
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	58	58
French (Rep) 7s '49	94	93
French (Rep) 7½s '41	114½	114½
Gelesenkirchen Min 6s '34	118	118
German 7s '49	55	55
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	69	67
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	57	57
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	53	51½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	51½	50½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	54½	54½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	40¾	40¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	50	50
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	46	45½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	51¼	51¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	43½	42¼
Hamburg 6s '46	48¼	48¼
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	50	49
Helsingfors 6½s '60	46	46
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	61	56¾
Hungary Mun 7s '46	50	50
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	30	28½
Iiseder Steel 6s '48	37¾	36½
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	83¼	83
Italian

SOBRIETY ESSAY PUTS STRESS ON HOME TRAINING

Annual Prize Awarded to Baltimore Teacher in W. C. T. U. Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Nov. 7—The Kent County Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been informed by the department of scientific temperance instruction of the national organization that Kenneth Douty, a graduate of Washington College last June, has won the annual national contest for the best essay on a temperance subject.

The subject this year for college and university students throughout the country was, "The Kinds of Education Now Needed to Forward National Sobriety." Mr. Douty is a high school teacher in Baltimore.

"It is upon the youth of America that we must concentrate our energy and attempt to have the succeeding generations grow up with the ideal of sobriety taken as an established principle in their lives," Mr. Douty writes. "The work toward this goal starts logically, in the home. The first step in the process is the provision for the right sort of home training.

"This means, first, educating the parents to their duty. There are but a few parents who do not place the welfare of their children as one of the prime factors in their life, but all parents are not alive to the pressing need for early and systematic training in right living.

"Many are lax and only too willing to let the responsibility be placed elsewhere. There are, however, few parents who wish their children to drink. This applies to parents who drink as well as to those who do not. All want their children to have none but the best training and environment though they may be loath to go into definite instruction.

"Therefore, they should be shown the need for thorough home education. They should be furnished with material concerning alcoholic effects and food values and should instruct the child until he is of college age.

"If the home does a job well, there is no need for another agency to supplement its work. However, due to the inadequacy of the home, the school must take up the task. From a social point of view this is very desirable, since the school is a public institution, and public opinion can shape its policies and practices.

"In all this education, the factors to be stressed are the harm to the individual through drinking, the harm to social group, the economic harm, and the general unintelligence of the process. The instruction should be made personal and illustrated in figures within the hearer's comprehension. The subject must be made vital and alive and one worthy to be talked of seriously."

Parent-Teachers Uphold Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Before adjourning its thirteenth annual session, held in Wilmington, the North Carolina Parent-Teacher Congress passed a resolution embodying its indorsement of peace, prohibition, law observance, industrial justice and public welfare. The congress also went on record as favoring state supervision of public schools, but expressed the belief that broader powers of self-determination should be granted the local communities than at present.

Local associations were urged to make a special study of the following subjects: Parent education, motion pictures, library service for children and adults, and the public school system in relation to government.

The congress elected Mrs. John L. Henderson of Hickory president for the ensuing year and chose Greensboro as its next meeting place.

Democrats to Put Energy Into Party

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—A new unit in the Democratic Party's campaign forces was announced here by Mr. John J. Raskob, chairman of the party's national committee. It will be known as "The Minute Men of the Democratic National Committee."

It will have a threefold purpose: keep the national committee in close touch with local political trends of national significance; counsel and aid the party in the formulation of national policies and in remedying unfavorable local conditions where found existing; stand ready to assist the national committee maintain and develop a virile and financially strong national organization.

The minute men are to be organized formally at a meeting in Washington on Jefferson's birthday, April 13.

Music

Philadelphia Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—Eugene Ormandy conducted the second of his two pair of concerts with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Nov. 6 and 7, taking the place of Arturo Toscanini, whose arrival in America was postponed. Mr. Ormandy scored another success with a diversified program which included the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven, the Nocturne and Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream" music, Debussy's "The Afternoon of a Faun" and Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite.

Mr. Ormandy's interpretation of the symphony was the feature of the concert, the conductor showing those characteristics which have distinguished every concert that he has led in this city. The Seventh Symphony demands exactitude of tempi and a fine feeling for rhythm, both of which Mr. Ormandy possesses to a high degree. In the Allegretto, Mr. Ormandy paid much attention to tone quality and to balance of parts, and he did not overemphasize the melodious counter-subject which appears immediately after the announcement of the principal theme, as is so frequently done in interpretations of this movement. The Scherzo was finely performed and the last movement given with verve and with full appreciation of its rhythmic qualities. Mr. Ormandy was recalled many times at the close of the symphony.

The Mendelssohn "Mid-Summer Night's Dream" excerpts had a good interpretation, and the French horn and flute players, Messrs. Berv and Kincaid, did exceptionally beautiful work in the elaborate solo parts allotted to these instruments. In the Debussy number, Mr. Ormandy gave a deliciously atmospheric and delicate reading, holding closely in the interpretation to the impressionistic style and dainty fancy of the composer. The powerful contrasts of the Stravinsky "Fire-Bird" music were well brought out.

Maryland Revives 'Just Government'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., Nov. 9—A movement is afoot to revive the old Maryland Just Government League, organized to further the cause of woman suffrage and disbanded when that aim was attained, and to resurrect the organization for the purpose of starting a new crusade for equal rights for women, including jury service and women judges on the bench.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker of Baltimore, pioneer suffrage worker in Maryland and president of the Just Government League, is delivering a series of addresses before colleges and women's organizations in the State and the movement to reorganize the various county branches has been started here, where the Kent County branch of the Maryland Just Government League will be reformed with the original members and as many recruits as can be gathered in.

The original officers are members of a committee to reorganize and a campaign will immediately be started, according to Mrs. Evelyn Harris, of Betterton, one of the charter members, for equal rights for women.

Voluntary Sale Tax To Help Jobless

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (AP)—A five months' voluntary sales tax on his own company for the benefit of the unemployed, was announced Saturday by the chairman of one of the oldest manufacturing organizations in the electrical industry.

Just before announcing the sales tax, an advance deposit of $25,000 was made for the unemployment fund. The deposit represents the minimum of what the tax is expected to total.

Donations under the plan will be administered nationally and will represent contributions made by the company on the basis of 2 per cent of each order over $50 received at its offices during the five months period. In each case the donation, based on the unemployment tax, will be sent to the local relief committee of the community where the order originates.

New U. S. Cruiser Leaves the Ways

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 9 (AP)—The light cruiser Indianapolis, one of the seven 10,000-ton ships being built under the terms of the London Naval Treaty, was launched Saturday from the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company.

Miss Lucy Taggart, daughter of the late Senator Thomas Taggart of Indiana, named the big ship as it started down the ways. The bottle which she crashed against the prow of the vessel was filled with water taken from the White River and Fall Creek in Indiana. Miss Evelyn Chambers of Indiana, a niece of Miss Taggart, was the maid of honor.

A large crowd witnessed the launching, including a naval delegation headed by Admiral Lucius A. Bostwick, commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, who was accompanied by his staff and other officers.

Red Cross Asks For Contributions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9 (AP)—Judge John Barton Payne, chairman, last night broadcast a plea for contributions to the American Red Cross.

"I want to remind you that the Red Cross burdens which have been so very heavy threaten to become even heavier," he said. "Drought's effect lingers. The economic situation is adding to the load."

Explaining that the fiftieth anniversary roll call begins on Armistice Day, next Wednesday, and continues until Thanksgiving Day, Judge Payne added:

"Working with the cooperative courtesy of the disabled veterans of the World War, our chapters are now undertaking to contact and afford work on relief to the unemployed disabled veteran."

INJUNCTION ENDS ILLINOIS MILK 'WAR'

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9 (AP)—A milk "war," which has been waged through southern Illinois during the last two months, appeared ended today by federal intervention.

The issue at stake remained unsettled, but county and state authorities said they believed the actual violence in the dispute between an association of dairy farmers and a St. Louis milk company had stopped. The intervention was in the form of a permanent injunction restraining farmers and milk truck drivers from further violence.

McGINNIES RUNS AGAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9—Assemblyman Joseph A. McGinnies (R.), of Ripley, veteran Speaker of the lower house of the State Legislature, announced yesterday that he will be a candidate this winter for election to an eighth term. Mr. McGinnies mailed letters to the 80 Republican victors in the last election stating definitely that he is a candidate for Speaker.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FAMILY three adults will share comfortable southern home with refined widow or couple who will manage housekeeping, dividing living expenses agreed upon. Representative, 723 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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START IN BUSINESS—No investment; first quality pure silk hosiery at wholesale prices; $25 to $100 credit allowed; write for particulars. LENOX HOSIERY CO., 366 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

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AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS

BOX 24 cards cost 30c, sells $1.00. Box 20 cards, all double envelopes, cost 50c, sells $1.00. Christmas wrapping package cost 50c, sells $1.00. And other big values. Beautiful $10 Album on request. COLONIAL BEAUTY STUDIOS, INC., 100 Boylston St. Room 827 Boston.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st St.)—Three-room, beautifully furnished apartments; electric refrigeration and radios; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 before 11 a. m.

N. Y. C., 12th St., near 5th—Comfortable, spacious living room, bedroom, kitchen, bath, fireplace; $175; old-time charm. Algonquin 4-3868.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Apartments furnished and unfurnished, 1 to 4 rooms with kitchenette and bath. Call 1258 Commonwealth Ave. Tel. Asp. 2806. Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor.

BOSTON, Back Bay, opposite Art Museum—Small suites $38 up. 454 Huntington Ave.

87 ST. STEPHEN ST.

Suites, 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Electric refrigeration. Rents $40 to $70. Apply on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Tel. Laf. 7040

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ALL kinds of office and sales positions for men and women. 198 Broadway, New York City. THE PERSONNEL COMPANY. Cortlandt 7-2363.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Worth 2-2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Business calls given careful, personal attention. 158 West 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8835.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—2 young men or women interested in interior decorating, socially connected, who wish to increase their income by handling an exclusive line of home furnishings on commission basis. U-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER—White; suburbs; 4 in family; pleasant surroundings. Write Box B-70, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

BOSTON, Bay State Road—Attractive house for club, residence, rooming house; Kenmore Station; small rent. Hyde Park 0780.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Attractively furnished, 2-story, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, spacious living room, heat and all other modern conveniences, tiled first floors; garagette for 2 cars with 3-room apartment residence section; rent for winter season. F. E. KNOX, 145 14th Ave. North.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

PAYING GUESTS

WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Quiet private home in country, for rest and study; garage; 50 minutes to Grand Central. R. D. 2, Box 245, White Plains, N. Y.

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SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
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Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

ROOMS AND BOARD

ACCOMMODATIONS available for young man; will extend home benefits to right one; garage available. Write Box M-57, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BROOKLINE MASS., Coolidge Corner—Large, sunny, warm, southwest corner, front room; 4 windows and well-furnished; exceptionally good table. Regent 2192.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 966 Sterling Place—Double room, all conveniences, fine meals, private family; Christian Scientists preferred. Lafayette 3-3806.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3928 Military Road, Chevy Chase. Phone Cleveland 4093—Southern exposure; room and board in private family.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

FALLS CHURCH, VA., 8 Miles from Washington. Lee Highway, Route 211—Room and bath $1. Tel. 108J1. Livingston's Tourists Home.

FUTURE PICTURED FOR ELECTRICITY

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9 (AP)—Contrasting pictures of the future of the electrical industry—deserving and retaining prosperity by increased usefulness, and enlarging present defects to the point where public ownership will become inevitable—were painted at the closing sessions of the American Academy of Political and Social Science Saturday.

Mr. Matthew S. Sloan, president of the New York Edison Company, painted the rose-colored canvas; Mr. Joseph B. Eastman and Mr. Donald R. Richberg, utilities experts, the blue.

CUBA'S POPULATION 4,000,000

HAVANA, Nov. 9 (AP) — Cuba's population will be nearly 4,000,000 it was assured today. Figures released by the census offices showed 3,763,375 persons enumerated up to yesterday with several districts still to be recorded.

Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1754 Beacon St.—Private home, semi-private bath, shower; room reasonable.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Fine location; good transportation; private family; room furnished or unfurnished; meals optional; Christian Scientists preferred. Jamaica 0732.

NEW YORK CITY, 523 West 113th (71)—Near church, Broadway; elevator; comfortable; light, outside, running water; board optional; 1-2 desiring refined home. Tel. Ca. 8-6478.

N. Y. C., 427 Fort Washington Ave.—Master's chamber overlooking new Hudson River bridge; exceptionally desirable. DeCAMP, Wash. Hts. 7-0926.

N.Y.C.—Attractive room, private bath, shower, riverside view; new, high-class apartment house, 315 Riverside Drive. Academy 2-7124.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lady will share furnished home with couple; beautiful view Arlington Ridge, overlooking Washington; 15 minutes to White House; garage. Tel. Clarendon 775 J 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3342 18th Street N. W.—Front rooms in an unusually fine corner home; large double and fine single; excellent meals; reasonable.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Refined home, delightful rooms, connecting bath; near church; permanent and tourists. 1513 O St., N.W. North 2908.

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LADY—Every locality, to take orders for personal stationery, practitioner's cards and bills; also other printing work; liberal commission. CALL PRINTING CO. (Monitor advertisers), 13 East 16th, New York City.

SEWING MACHINES

REPAIRING and renting all makes of sewing machines some good used machines, $7 and up. 817 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 6827.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT, OFFICE MANAGER—Thoroughly experienced in general accounting and office management; good working knowledge of cost accounting; highest credentials and references; services now available; would like opportunity to show actual exhibits demonstrating character of work done during past few years. Box S-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHAUFFEUR—Young woman, 35, desires position; elderly couple or ladies; excellent references from employer of 7 years; go anywhere. Box T-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHILD'S nurse, experienced, desires position; highest city references. BREHMER, c/o Schnabel, 997 Summit Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C. Topp. 2-3244.

COOK, experienced German, offers services. Tel. Tra. 7-9680. Write Box S-60, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EXCELLENT cook, managing housekeeper; city-country. Tel. Trafalgar 7-3384. Write Box P-22, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION-ATTENDANT—Refined, adaptable American, capable of assuming entire responsibility of home and servants, wishes position; city-country; would travel. Write Box M-58, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEWORKER, experienced, colored, part-time mornings; highly recommended. Harlem 7-1485. NELSON, 2 W. 129th St., Apt. 21, N.Y.C.

MAID, Swiss-French, wishes position; Christian Scientist preferred; location immaterial. Write Box H-43, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Refined woman desires employment, day or week, as housekeeper or seamstress; best references. Phone Natl. 5393.

YOUNG German woman, chamber-maid or waiting on table; no washing; wants to go church; New York or near by. Write Z-17, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WEARING APPAREL

WANTED—Clean, second-hand clothing to sell on commission; send direct or write "THE WHITE ELEPHANT," 14 Thompson St., Concord, N. H.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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For Quick and Efficient Service Call Phone 505—506—664

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Add Fashion Perfection and you have the true Secret to Economy.
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BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BELFAST, IRELAND, Knock District—Gentlemen received in gentleman's house; golf links; 2 gns., partial board. 10 Hawthornden Rd.

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31 Courtfield Gardens, London, S. W. 5
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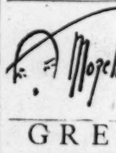

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DAILY FEATURES

A Busy Rectory

Sydney, N. S. W.

WITHIN 10 miles of the heart of this city, on the Illawarra line, a Church of England clergyman and his wife have, during the whole period when unemployment seems to have been encountered by so many, expressed their practical help in numerous ways.

On one occasion a promise had been made to provide a bed for a mother and babe, whose only place to sleep was on the floor. A double mattress was made available from the rectory, but appeals were made to carriers to deliver it without success. To fulfill her promise to deliver the mattress the same day, the wife set out from the rectory that evening with the mattress tied onto a wheelbarrow. She wheeled it along the main road, Princes Highway, a distance of about two miles to R——, and then returned with the empty barrow.

The single-seater Ford car used by the clergyman and his wife was not suitable to carry such an awkward load as a double wire mattress, although this same car has on many occasions been pressed into service to remove the scanty furniture of distressed families. Many folks have been amused at the sight of this small car traveling along in its good work, with furniture tied all over it at all kinds of angles, and the clergyman's wife at the wheel.

From the rectory kitchen have also come substantial supplies of provisions, the preparation and cooking being performed by the wife, who realized that many of the recipients had no fuel.

What They Say

For the Public

"One of the most important features of concentrated wealth is the extent to which it enables men to keep their estates as semipublic parks which everybody enjoys."—*Dr. Willford I. King.*

The Golden Rule

"No governmental action, no economic doctrine, no economic plan or project can replace that God-imposed responsibility of individual man and woman to their neighbors."—*President Hoover.*

Work

"Republic or monarchy, it is all the same; what is essential is to work."—*Ex-King Alfonso.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Talitha cumi (S. R.)—These Aramaic words quoted in Mark 5: 41 are pronounced *ta-le'-tha* (each *a* as in *ask*, *e* as in *key*) *koo'me* (*oo* as in *food*, *e* as in descend).

"Conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity" and "dust to dust" (R. G. W.)—The passage on which the first quotation is based is: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me" (Psalms 51: 5). It is not found, as might have been expected, in the prayer book of the Church of England or in that of the American Protestant Episcopal Church. It occurs, however, in ecclesiastical writings, especially about the time the American Revised Version came along with its revision of the first part of the original verse, "Behold, I was brought forth in iniquity . . ."

"Dust to dust" may be found in the burial services in both prayer books referred to above.

Jairus—Preferably with accent on the first syllable, *Ja'-i-rus; a* as in *ace*, *i* as in *it*, *u* as in *circus*.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

A Quotation for Today

SOLITUDE *is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character.*—LOWELL.

In Lighter Vein

Prepared

Mother: "Now, Tommy, I'm sure you can eat another cake."

Tommy: "No, thank you, Mother; I am full up."

Mother: "Well, put one in your pocket for later on."

Tommy: "I can't; they are full up, too."—*Macclesfield Times.*

Social Bellwethers

Newedd: "I wonder why it is we can't save anything?"

Mrs. Newedd: "It's the neighbors, dear; they are always doing something we can't afford."—*Tit-Bits.*

Both

"Did you marry that girl friend of yours, or do you still sew on your own buttons?"

"Yes."

Aha!

"They sit down on every joke I send in."

"Well, they wouldn't if there was any point to them."

All Nature

Cup Coral

(Carophyllia Smithii)

Where: In the waters of the north Atlantic coast, one of the few native corals off the British Isles.

Distinguishing Features: Not a very large species, but a pretty one; skeleton generally translucent white, though sometimes tinged with a delicate rosy hue. In the living state the animal is pearly white, variegated with rich chestnut and a pale fawn.

"Plant-animals" some people insist on calling these creatures. As a matter of fact, both botanists and zoölogists for a long time claimed them under their respective classifications, but they are now regarded absolutely as animals. True, they lack one of the chief attributes of animals, that of freedom of motion, but on the other hand they do not contain chlorophyll, green coloring matter, nor take their food directly from the ground as do plants.

In picking up a piece of coral, one is really picking up a skeletal colony of the creatures which live in close connection to one another, so close, in fact, that if one animal eats a meal it becomes common property to the colony and each individual gets a share. Each individual or polyp looks like a small sea-anemone, having similar shape and possessing a ring of tentacles. The most pronounced difference between the two is to be found in the calcareous cup, divided into chambers radially, which is produced by the growing outer skeleton of the animal.

Although corals are not very large creatures, often less than half an inch across, nevertheless enormous reefs, atolls, and barriers are produced in the course of centuries. The best-known coral reef is perhaps the Great Barrier Reef of Australia, which is over 1100 miles long, inclosing a channel of 10 to 25 fathoms deep, and in some locations is 30 miles or more in width.

Reproduction in this species is by budding, chiefly. Economically they are of little importance, though used occasionally for jewelry. Seldom used for food by man, they are eagerly devoured by fishes.

Corals are members of a group of hollow, radially symmetrical aquatic animals, mostly marine, which have been placed under the Phylum *Coelenterata*. Unless one visits the seashore or is interested in natural history, very few members of this group ever come to notice. Jellyfish, sea-anemones, sea-fans, sea-pens, and corals are the chief members of the group.

Review

1. What is the color of the living coral?
2. Why has there been a controversy over the coral as to its being a plant or an animal?
3. What is regarded as the best-known coral reef?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Yeow! After getting into the awful mix-up with the big football player last Saturday, I didn't want to do a thing but skedaddle for home as fast as I could go!
35
But every way I turned there seemed to be a grandstand full of howling and shouting people—
Suddenly, though, I almost ran smack into a big bulldog and oh, Boy! wasn't I glad to see him!
"Why", I said wiggling my tail excitedly, "you must be a relative of my ol' friend Spike!"
"Spike?" he said. "What football team is he mascot for?"

Brevities

Weston (Ore.) Leader: One could wish just now that the man with confidence had more money and the man with money more confidence.

Life: It is said that during the slack season in the theater many actors earn their living by becoming waiters. The next time you want an encore on the butter you might try applauding.

New York Evening Journal: Federal Department of Fisheries is going to investigate the shrimp. Glad to see some government bureau take an interest in the taxpayer.

Arkansas Gazette: The girl who inquired at the paint store for Sino-red lacquer was fortunate in finding a salesman who also keeps up with the headlines.

Golf-O-Grams

No. 18

(Published Oct. 26, 1931)

Winner:

ROBERT FRANKLIN, Chicago, Ill.

Hole	Letters	Par	Word(s)	Strokes
1.	TTIISSMMAUN	3	Numismatist	1
2.	SIVRARAPTNOO	3	Variant Spoor	3
3.	AAACFFGIHLSR	3	Argali Chaffs	3
4.	NNIGUFDALAEG	3	Find Language	2
5.	NAMLESISUK	3	Unmask Isle	3
6.	GGGEEEIBCKOTS	3	Egoist Beck	3
			Egg	
7.	RARARATTTAEIO	3	Errata At Ratio	3
8.	RLRRERKUMJAMU	4	Lark Murmurer	3
9.	EEECILDNMOTR	2	Declinometer	1
	Totals	27		19

NOTE: A score of 18 from Milwaukee was disqualified by "shrag" (obsolete) on hole 3.

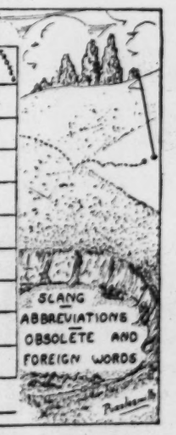
How many got "kusimansel" on hole 5, by the way?

SEND IN YOUR SCORES!

GOLF-O-GRAMS

HOLE	LETTERS	PAR	WORD(S)
1	IIIELTUNBQ	3	
2	EIOYBDHLNN	3	
3	COIISDUAMR	2	
4	SYPMNEAASEL	3	
5	AAEEEIRSTFX	3	
6	FLOGMYNONYS	2	
7	OOOKFRNIMB	3	
8	AFLRLAEXNI	3	
9	AADEFFGIIMSUD	4	

No. 20 26 Score ___



RULES: The letters shown for each hole are to be used in forming words, which should be written in the designated spaces. Each word counts as a stroke, and each letter left over counts as a stroke.

If you beat par send in your score and list of words to the Feature Editor. The lowest score and list of words will be published with the winners name two weeks from today.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1931

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Signor Grandi's Visit

THE United States in welcoming Signor Grandi, the Foreign Minister of Italy, who has just sailed from Naples, will pay a deserved tribute to the rejuvenated country which he represents. It is no more necessary in this connection to express views for or against Fascism than to express views on French Radicalism or British Laborism. Each country is entitled to the system of government which suits it best; and it should not be judged by British or American standards. Those who applaud Fascism do so because of its apparent efficiency, its insistence on discipline and unity. Those who condemn Fascism do so because it involves some sacrifice of liberty and runs counter to democratic ideas. One's opinion will lean toward this or that side in accordance with whether he attaches more importance to one set of virtues or the other. The real concern, internationally, is only with the foreign policy of Italy.

That foreign policy has fluctuated. There have been moments when the Duce made speeches which alarmed the world. He laid stress on the necessity of force; he extolled the beauty of cannon; he set the youth of Italy drilling, and he excited passions by inflammatory words. Moreover, he seemed to cherish designs which, if they were to be fulfilled, would menace the peace of Europe. He directed the nationalism of the Italian people in adventurous channels.

Yet these speeches and this policy could be explained in a twofold manner. Mostly, they were intended for home consumption. They were part of his technique in stimulating the energies of the Italian people, who had experienced disappointments, who had become slack, who were to some degree the victims of Bolshevist propaganda. In so far as they were intended for exportation, they were meant to enhance Italian prestige, which had fallen low as a result of the arrangements of 1919, and to lift the nation to the same level as its continental neighbors. One may deprecate both speeches and policy, yet understand them in the peculiar circumstances of Italy.

What is now worthy of particular attention is the change of tone of Signor Mussolini. He has become conscious of the real problems of the hour, and sees that the most glorious rôle for Italy to play in the councils of the world is to place itself unreservedly on the side of international friendship and disarmament. In a number of pronouncements it has been made clear that Italy will throw the whole weight of its influence in favor of a genuine reduction of arms. It is possible that such an all-round reduction would serve Italian interests; but in the ultimate analysis disarmament is enlightened self-interest for all nations.

In bringing Italy to this position, Signor Grandi, who has often been the eloquent spokesman of his country, is unquestionably to be commended. It was recognized that his discourse at the Assembly of the League of Nations this year was perhaps the most notable contribution to the subject of disarmament that has been made by any leading European statesman. His exposition was at once profound and clear. Whatever misgivings may have been entertained as to the attitude of Italy were dispelled. He served his country well as he served the world well. Italy now stands, in the eyes of Europe and America, not as a disgruntled nation of dubious purpose, but as a nation of great prestige which puts its energies on the side of peace, coöperation and amity.

It is remarkable that under the Fascist régime, which has hitherto tended to suppress outstanding personalities, Signor Grandi has grown so greatly in stature. Signor Mussolini is his chief, who trusts him; but Signor Grandi is not overshadowed even by the figure of the Duce. Independently, and in his own right, he speaks with the authority of superior ability. He should be welcomed to American shores first as the Italian Minister to whom Signor Mussolini has delegated the conduct of foreign affairs; second, for his mission, which is to forward the cause of international understandings which will make disarmament possible; and third, as a man who has won the respect of non-Fascists as well as Fascists, of non-Italians as well as Italians.

Birch-Biting

UNTIL a short time ago the novel art of birch-biting was virtually unheard of. Then the knowledge of it came about accidentally. A group of 200 specimens of this Indian art was given to the National Museum in Washington by an authority on the subject. According to the donor, birch-biting was practiced fifty or sixty years ago by certain tribes of the Chippewa Indians, only the women, however, becoming proficient in the craft.

The art consists of folding a thin piece of birch bark in several places, then biting out designs with the teeth. When unfolded, the bark is partly perforated in a definite design. Many of these Indian women were able to make symmetrical, geometric designs of flowers, animals, and even human figures in motion.

The handiwork of women of every nation always arouses admiration, whether it be the cobwebby lace made by Frenchwomen, the exquisite needlework of the Chinese worker, or, in the United States, the hand-woven old-blue coverlets from the Kentucky mountains. Their work has sometimes assumed such importance that industries have been built around it. France and China illustrate this, for handmade lingerie has become of great commercial importance in both countries. There are, in fact, few nations whose women do not excel in some form of handicraft. The American Indian woman made garments and moccasins for her family, and was proficient in basketry and beading. Now to these must be added the recently discovered art of birch-biting.

These rare, treasured specimens of birch-biting, obtained from the American Indian women only after they had been assured that these records of Indian art would be carefully preserved, are valuable for still another reason. Authorities agree that the specimens of birch-biting reveal a side of the nature of Indian women hitherto not recognized. They have expressed in these designs beauty for beauty's sake, joyousness, and love for symmetrical and artistic designs. That the Indian woman pursued an art of which people were unaware is in itself interesting, but the larger value lies in the fact that it brings to light a profounder and different aspect of the American Indian woman.

Shipping Gold on Paper

THE huge movements of gold between New York and Europe, which have attracted so much attention in the last month, are a reminder that this method of settling international balances is one of the vexatious and wasteful results of economic nationalism.

On all sides there is agreement that the world is an economic unit. These shipments are testimony to that fact. What is more, a concept is now gaining currency that a nation's gold is not necessarily an asset, but a trust. If accumulated beyond the nation's power to absorb, it is as valueless as dross. Yet this concept so far is merely academic. The nations insist on keeping "gold in vault," and the vault resides in the country of ownership.

There are promising exceptions to the general rule. Some of the metal supposedly shipped is simply earmarked. An American "shipment" to France, for example, may be transferred from one vault to another labeled "France" in the Federal Reserve depot. But it will appear on the credit side of the Bank of France's returns as gold in French possession. An extension of this device has been employed of late which makes a triangular transaction out of a gold deal. It was used by the Bank of England last week in repaying a portion of its debt to the Federal Reserve Bank. The British bank physically shifted part of the gold to the shorter destination at Paris, and then Paris transferred the same amount of its earmarked gold in New York to the Federal Reserve Bank. How simple!

There is a vast possibility in the extension of this practice. In this instance it is dependent on the maintenance of French gold in the United States. Besides, it does not dispense with a physical consignment. What is required is the development of procedure which will do away with all the actual shipments of the metal. This could be done by readjusting accounts in a central institution which would receive a quota of gold from every nation for that purpose.

An illustration of what would be involved is furnished by the Federal Reserve System. All the Reserve banks keep at Washington a gold settlement fund, managed by the Federal Reserve Board. A statement of debits and credits periodically is sent to Washington, and the final adjustment is effected by transferring gold from one account to another. This saves the country from being criss-crossed with gold consignments proceeding all the time between the Reserve banks.

The saving in time and expense which would follow the adoption of such a procedure in world affairs is obvious. It would do more. It would partly obviate those fears which are always aroused by reports of gold "losses." The word is clearly a misnomer, but it continues to be used, even by officials who have no hesitation in admitting that the world is an economic unit, and that surplus gold must be redistributed in the interest of the holder itself. The pen-and-ink method of transferring gold, which would presumably be in the hands of the Bank for International Settlements at Basel, might be unexciting compared with the present method of trundling bars down to the New York harbor for destination overseas, but once it became the accepted routine it would serve better. The practice of earmarking and triangular operations is proof that the world is progressing toward that goal.

"Driving Ease" and Safety

PERHAPS for a more compelling reason than that many motor vehicle officials think it would be conducive to safety, motorcar manufacturers are going to lay less stress upon speed in advertising their next year's models. As seen by many closely identified with the industry, the real reason is that the average motorist is beginning to think of his motorcar in other terms than how fast it will run.

The main theme of the new models now being prepared for introduction is driving ease. Without going into specific detail regarding its achievement, the industry quite readily admits this to be its broad objective.

The reasons for it are not obscure and hidden. They begin with the fact that the streets and highways, widened and extended though they are, nevertheless are crowded. The kind of car which this congestion demands is one that is instantly and powerfully responsive to the controls, such as steering and brakes, accelerator and gear shift. Furthermore, the controls themselves must operate with a minimum of effort on the driver's part. The more he can count upon his car's response and the less attention he has to give to the actual processes of operating the controls, the greater can be the driver's concentration upon those exterior conditions which should be his first concern.

Of the controls with which the driver mainly is concerned, the steering and the brakes have been brought to a relatively high state of perfection. Now the engineer is concentrating upon that most complicated of all the driving controls, the gear shift.

Advance reports of the new cars indicate that this traditionally awkward feature will be simplified beyond the most optimistic expectations; that the clutch will play no part at all in gear shifting in many of the new models. No greater contribution, the average motorist will say, can be made to driving ease.

Naturally, the manufacturers will stress such developments as this in their advertising. They will not speak of it primarily as meaning safety, but whatever term they do use, it should mean that. This should be true of all developments which simplify the mechanics of driving. They will enable the driver to devote his attention to conditions around him, and he should make the most of his opportunity.

The Story With a Moral

ABOUT the year 1841 a public of genteel taste and cambric etiquette uttered shrill protests against certain characterizations in that classical contribution to literature, "Oliver Twist."

In 1931 a bewildered public, having the same fundamental rules of conduct, registers at least inward disapproval of the portrayal of evil through the literature, the legitimate theater and the motion picture of its day. Community groups pass resolutions urging elimination of plays falling into the "gangster," "crime" or "sex" category. Tommy's mother, with reason, writes to her local newspaper, deploring the use of whisky and revolvers in the performance which Tommy attended on Saturday afternoon. Mary's father takes exception to the prize novel which Mary is devouring, installment by installment, in the Smalltown Messenger. More than a hundred independent owners of motion picture theaters, in convention in New York, go on record against gangster and salacious films.

And when the multitudes of human beings, with their varying philosophies and tastes, have condemned or condoned the literary and dramatic output of "modern" authors, does not the problem simmer down to what one owner of a group of thirty-six motion picture theaters designates as not the subject itself of a production so much as the treatment of that subject?

In defending the acquaintances of Oliver Twist against the bewhiskered and the crinolined critics of 1841, their originator declared, in his "Preface to the Third Edition":

> It appeared to me that to draw a knot of such associates in crime as really do exist . . . to show them as they really are, forever skulking uneasily through the dirtiest paths of life, with the great, black, ghastly gallows closing up their prospects . . . would be to attempt a something which was greatly needed, and which would be a service to society. . . . In every book I know, where such characters are treated of at all, certain allurements and fascinations are thrown around them.

In the endeavor to raise the standard of art and literature, is there not a distinction to be drawn between the unpleasant incident which serves but to enhance virtue or to assist in the development of an uplifting plot, and the serving of attractively garnished vice as a titbit for the sensual appetite?

It is the fashion in certain literary circles to shrug the shoulders at any book or play which might be stigmatized as conveying "a moral." And yet this very characteristic has helped to perpetuate the virile and elevating narratives with which the Book of books itself abounds. Dickens, no doubt, were he writing in 1931, would invoke no little scorn by his admission, "I wished to show, in little Oliver, the principle of Good surviving through every adverse circumstance, and triumphing at last."

As in that case, the underlying purpose of a book or play today usually shows through. And whether the total effect is to leave one with a greater sense of evil or of good is a test which all can apply to the literary treatment of moot subjects.

The Wine Brick Shrinks

DECISION by Fruit Industries, Ltd., to discontinue direct distribution to homes of its grape concentrate, about which so much controversy has centered in recent months, is commendable.

Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, prohibition director, consistently bided his time until the courts had clarified this perplexing issue. His moderation has been matched by a quick, voluntary response of the wine-grape firm to a court ruling that sale of grape concentrates capable of developing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol by volume, is a violation of a section of the Volstead Act.

This action removes one of the most troublesome phases of the grape concentrate subject. It is not a definitive settlement of the entire question, however, since grape concentrates will still be put on the market in stores without any guarantee against their misuse by the purchasers. The spokesman for Fruit Industries affirms that their products now will be designed "exclusively for soft drink purposes."

The manner of carrying out this purpose provides the next phase of the picture. One absolute and simple guarantee that has been proposed is the inclusion of preservative in the product before its sale. Would not this voluntary action on the part of wine-grape producers render further court action unnecessary?

Editorial Notes

The Government of China has appropriated $50,000 and will give $50,000 more to advertise China with a Chinese section at the Chicago World Fair in 1933. Although the present political situation is involved, Chinese statesmen are planning for a China that is to be a united economic unit with much to sell in the world's markets.

B. H. Wheeler of Coleman, Texas, has worn for ten years a pair of flax trousers which has been in his possession and in the possession of others for ninety years. Many other men will wish for a pair of trousers to last that long instead of to merely look that old.

Professors want college football stars' brilliance computed in terms other than "light years" from class work.

The Press and the President

WASHINGTON newspaper men play an important, if hazily defined, rôle in the life of the capital. One of the most widely discussed matters in Washington today is the relationship between the press and the Administration. An equally significant aspect concerns the press and foreign affairs.

Few people realize that a chance question put by a correspondent at one of the five weekly press conferences with the Secretary of State may be sent out in the diplomatic mail pouch to the far ends of the earth. Experience has taught past secretaries that the newspaper men who attend their conferences week after week are apt to ask questions which distant ambassadors would ask, if they themselves were in the capital.

Accordingly, questions and answers are edited, and mailed out confidentially almost daily to every American embassy, and to many of the more important consulates. Of course, the important things in these bulletins are the official answers, yet it will be noticed that the newspaper men themselves exercise a quasi-official function in determining the line of inquiry.

* * *

This system has developed another aspect. The Secretary of State frequently wants to keep his record clear by explaining matters to newspaper men confidentially which he would not like to have go into print. At the same time, the information thus given will be of equal interest to the unseen audience of American diplomatists who will eventually see the record of the press conference. This has helped to develop the answer "given for background only." Mr. Henry L. Stimson has talked to the press with an intimacy probably surpassing anything even dreamed of by the heads of European foreign offices. Indeed, the opportunity to see the Secretary of State face to face every week is something not paralleled in other countries, no matter how democratic. In part, this intimacy with the press flows from American traditions of "open diplomacy"; in part, from the fact that European countries have machinery, under their parliamentary system, whereby direct questions can be asked and answered in Parliament. In the United States, of course, no official administration spokesman sits in Congress to answer questions, and the result is that, to a large degree, newspaper men take the initiative in eliciting replies which the whole nation wants to hear.

The semi-official status of the press has its chief formal recognition in the mimeographed question and answer sheet sent out to embassies from the State Department's press conferences. In the last few weeks the press has had revealing "background" information on such matters as the Dino Grandi visit, the delicate Manchurian and disarmament situations, and many similar matters. It even happens sometimes, that when the press group fails to ask a question in a matter on which the Secretary desires to put himself on record, the query will be "planted" with one of the correspondents. This is done discreetly by Mr. Stimson's aide. The reporter promptly asks the question, and the reply goes on record.

* * *

It is apparent that a considerable degree of confidence must exist between the official and the press to achieve such intimacy. A violation of the confidence rule would be a serious matter. This would be even more true as regards the twice-weekly press conferences with Mr. Hoover at the White House. When Mr. Hoover became President he abolished the old myth of a "White House spokesman" (which of course was the President himself) and for the first time permitted his words to be quoted direct, under certain conditions.

Three categories of statements were defined. The first was what, in newspaper parlance, are termed "direct quotes." The second included information that might be attributed to Mr. Hoover without actual quotation. And third, there was information given out for "background" or guidance, to which the President's name was not to be linked.

Ability to get direct quotations from the President has been a very real contribution to the newspaper men of the capital. During the Administration of President Wilson, for example, there were no general press conferences, and access to the Chief Executive was confined to a favored few. Besides being of untold benefit to the press, it has also meant a new and more informal medium of communication between the President and the people, in which an official speech is not required.

* * *

The right relationship between the President and the press is not an easy one to maintain. It requires concessions on either side. There is a considerable degree of official information to which the correspondents justly feel themselves entitled. They will give quick expression to their feelings, also, if they conceive that the Chief Executive is using his unexcelled opportunities for publicity to play politics. In a capital so sensitive to political matters as Washington, it would be strange if some parts of the press group did not see a political motive in practically every act which a President takes.

On the other side, the press, in the very nature of things, is eager for more information than can be given out. A situation is likely to develop which would exist under the same circumstances between two individuals. Suppose Mr. Smith is eager to get important information from Mr. Jones, and is able to question him repeatedly. The information may be of a highly confidential nature. Its publication might have an upsetting effect on millions of people. Yet it is Smith's business to get that information. His employer will give him large sums of money to secure it. A condition is likely to arise where the interrogator assumes the air of prosecutor.

As has been said, in England and other parliamentary countries, the task of putting questions to the Government is left chiefly to members of the Opposition, and a regular "question time" is set aside in Parliament. Members of the Opposition are recognized as an official part of organized political life, and leaders receive salaries. In the United States, of course, no such system exists, and it is very often left to the press to ask the questions, often unpleasant, which the English Opposition would ask.

From these circumstances it frequently happens in the capital that questioning by the press devolves into a contest, in which many newspaper men, dissatisfied with the answers, often because they are necessarily incomplete, assume the attitude of opponent in a game in which the Administration is the other side.

Thus, in the present writer's experience, extending over three administrations, the majority of the press corps in the capital has generally appeared dissatisfied with the amount of news given out by the Administration. Veteran journalists recall this same attitude as a characteristic practically always present in the local press corps. It seems to be human nature to look on the current Administration as an antagonist from which information is to be extorted, willingly or unwillingly. Efforts to shield such information often only intensify the sharpness of the contest, and frequently engender ill feeling. Into such a situation the spurious issue of the "freedom of the press" may be injected, perhaps by some of those who have so handled past confidences as to bring about the very curtailment of news which they protest.

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Undoubtedly the Washington press has a closer first-hand intimacy with the White House occupant than the public, and on many occasions it has had a much more accurate idea of his character. On the other hand, familiarity also has its dangers. Washington's atmosphere is heavily laden with politics. It is not without reason that every veteran Washington correspondent wants to leave the capital once or twice a year to refresh his outlook, as he puts it, "in the provinces."

Finally, if an administration tends to be unpopular while in office, the balance of reportorial opinion swings all the way to the other side when it departs, and the transgressions of its successor become apparent! In the Harding Administration, much of the bitterness to Wilson disappeared; in the Coolidge Administration, the "good old days" of Harding were for the first time visible; and if Mr. Hoover lacks a pedestal today, his opportunity will come in the time of his successor! . . .

All of which only goes to show that human nature operates even among us of the Washington press corps, though the oracular tone occasionally surrounding our dispatches might seem to deny such a possibility!

R. L. S.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Two Presidents

PRESIDENT HOOVER and President von Hindenburg are sharing for the moment the heaviest responsibilities in the world crisis. It is a pity, from the international standpoint, that Great Britain is so fully occupied by domestic and party controversies as to be little more than an onlooker while great and alarming issues are shaping themselves in Europe and Asia.

President Hoover, shackled though he is by the American Constitution and the coördinate powers which it bestows on the Executive and the Legislature, has begun a fresh attempt to lead the United States out of a morass of bad trade, unemployment and moral depression.

President von Hindenburg is facing an even more critical situation in Germany, but he has certain advantages which Mr. Hoover lacks. The new German Constitution endows the President with special powers for special occasions, and the German people, by habit of mind, are always prepared to obey the Government so long as it shows the will to govern.

The urgent need for Europe is not merely peace, but a general abatement of nationalist feelings. Germany and France, like the other nations, are necessary to one another and have much to gain by such friendly coöperation as M. Laval and Dr. Bruening seemed to be beginning the other day in Berlin. The success of next February's Disarmament Conference depends largely on the good will of the parties to it. And the outcome of that conference, in turn, must largely influence American opinion on the supreme question of the war debts. If Europe can show that she is no longer to be accused of being militarist at heart or of wasting her substance on armaments, she can appeal with greater force to the New World for a final readjustment and cancellation of the reparations and war debts which are the chief cause of our long-continued misfortunes since 1918.—*The Spectator* (London).

Prohibition and the Worker

TO this group of developments which have helped the worker to weather the depression must be added, I am convinced, another of a more controversial sort—the absence of the saloon in particular, and, in general, the "experiment" of prohibition. Without endeavoring to argue any of the various "moral" or other issues involved, it must be said that anyone who moves among the workers and compares 1930 with 1919 becomes convinced that, apart from its other defects, prohibition has proved of tremendous value in dollars and cents to the working man.

"Sure, you can get it anywhere," was the assurance given the newcomer in the various industrial districts, but always with the addition that "of course, they got to know you!" Particularly among unemployed men, whether loafing part time or looking for work, this proviso is extremely important. As a result of it, I reached the conviction that the ordinary working-class speakeasy does not only vastly less business than the old saloon, but bears only slight resemblance to it. That ancient if not exactly honorable institution was always as close as possible to the paths of the workers. Almost always it was well lighted, warm and generally alluring. . . .

Today, on the other hand, the speakeasy tends to be more or less off the beaten tracks of the wage earner. When once reached, it is likely to prove dirty, dark and altogether dreary. . . . Leaving other and more arguable considerations aside and deducting all effects of either speakeasy or home brew, the absence of the saloon has contrived since 1920, I believe any careful observer must agree, to take the weight of the liquor traffic largely off the necks of those narrow-margined citizens who, to the tune of more than 100,000,000 have daily to decide between shoes and liquor. . . .

Unquestionably the shift in the channels of expenditure of the mass consumer has had much to do with the number of job seekers who drive in cars to plant gates with the increase of savings. And generally with the coöperative reasonableness apparent in 1930 of maintained wages, staggered hours and infrequent strikes. The surprising shift in expenditures from mass liquor to mass shoes and gasoline is going to receive increasing consideration in all the planning which is just ahead for speeding up again those lagging assembly lines of our mass production factories.—*Whiting Williams, in Current History Magazine.*

The Woodshed Passes

IT IS rather odd, when you stop to think about it, that no one has paid much attention so far to the passing of one of the greatest and most distinctive of all American institutions—the woodshed. A very few years ago the woodshed was a prime feature of all American homes—except, of course, those of the wealthy, who don't count, anyhow. But today it is well on the road to extinction. The farmer, to be sure, still has his; but will he keep it long, what with the spreading of gas mains, electric power lines and synthetic gas tanks to the rural regions?

This, in a way, is too bad: for the woodshed had its points. It was not only a good place to keep and split wood. It was an indispensable, all-around handy room; a place where odds and ends of things could be stored, a place where the head of the house, if handy with tools, could make such gadgets as window screens and trellises for the rose bushes, a place where junior could park his bicycle and sister could keep her doll buggy. In other words, it was an exceedingly useful adjunct to the house. Some day some astute real estate man will make a big success by tacking one of these little extra rooms on every house he builds.—*New Haven Journal-Courier.*